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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NABIYEV URGES STRONG DISCIPLINE, IMPROVEMENTS IN ECONOMY

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 21 May 85 pp 1-3

[Report by the first secretary of the CP of Tajikistan Central Committee, R. N. Nabyev: "An Imperative Requirement of the Times"*)]

[Text] Comrades!

These days our entire country is under the enormous mobilizing and inspiring influence of the April Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It examined a question of great political importance—concerning the next regular congress of our Leninist party. The decisions and materials of the Plenum have been published and have evoked lively interest and the widest responses not only in our country but also abroad.

At the Plenum a report entitled "On the Convocation of the Regular 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks Connected with Its Preparation and Conduct" was delivered by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The report was listened to with great attention and business-like interest. The principled positions set forth therein in the area of socio-economic as well as international policy, party-organizational and ideological work are, essentially, the components of that political program with which the party is proceeding toward its regular congress.

These positions must be laid into the foundation of all our work during the course of the pre-congress review-and-election campaign. They will impart to it a specific, creative, and business-like nature.

The Plenum of the Central Committee decreed the convocation of the regular 27th CPSU Congress on 25 February 1986, approved the agenda for the congress, set up norms of representation, and specified the time periods for conducting the review-and-election campaign, time periods which are known to everyone.

The time remaining before the congress allows us to prepare for it well and without haste, to conduct at a high organizational and ideological level reviews and elections in the party organizations, to complete the current five-year plan, to summarize what has been accomplished, and to specify the tasks for the future.

* The report is published here in an abbreviated stenographic form.

For us, as Soviet people, it has become customary that each party congress constitutes an important milestone, opening up new horizons for our society's development. And the regular 27th party congress will also occupy its own particular place in the history of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The Plenum's decisions and materials have brought on a new, surging tide of labor and political activity on the part of this republic's working people, their initiative and ardent aspiration to move, in Lenin's words, further without fail, to achieve more without fail.

Ardently, approving with all their heart the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia are proclaiming their determination to move forward with self-sacrificing labor in order to spread the economic and defensive might of the Motherland, as well as to multiply their contribution to the All-Union property.

The high awareness and international solidarity of our people manifested itself with new force during the days of the Communist Saturdays, devoted to the 115th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory.

By 9 May in this republic the five-year plan had been completed by 730 workshops, sections, brigades and farms, 20,000 workers and kolkhoz members, while 18,000 reported completion of the six-month plan. The duty of the party organizations is to head up the daily growing political and labor upsurge of the toiling masses, caused by the preparation for the upcoming party congress.

The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, its decisions, positions, and conclusions, as contained in the report, have a definite importance for the work of the Communist and all the working people of Tajikistan. The republic's party organization is confronted with large and responsible tasks.

First of all, in accordance with the positions of the Central Committee on conducting the review-and-election campaign, we must solve the problems connected with the convocation of the regular 20th Congress of the CP of Tajikistan, its preparation and conduct.

The Buro of the CP of Tajikistan Central Committee has made a proposal to convoke the regular 20th Congress of the CP of Tajikistan on 24 January 1986. The following questions are proposed for inclusion on the congress's agenda:

1. Report of the CP of Tajikistan Central Committee and tasks for the republican party organization.
2. Report of the Auditing Commission of the CP of Tajikistan.
3. Concerning the Basic Directions of the economic and social development of the TaSSR during the years 1986-1990 and for the period extending to the year 2000.
4. Election of the leading organs of the CP of Tajikistan.
5. Election of delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

By "reports of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee and the auditing commission" and the "question of the republic's economic and social development" we have in mind

hearing and discussing the proper reports.

It has been proposed to elect to the congress one delegate for every 115 party members, i.e., a total of 1,032 persons, or 45 delegates more than for the 19th Congress. This will allow us to represent well all the republic's party organizations, as well as to reflect their social and national composition.

In the time remaining before the congress we must thoroughly analyze the results of the work which has been accomplished since the 19th Congress, and we must prepare the "Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the TaSSR for the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000."

The most serious attention is required for conducting the review-and-election campaigns at a high level in the primary party organizations, as well as at rayon, city, and oblast party conferences.

During the pre-congress period there is a great deal of intensive work to be done in order to complete the year 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, to create a good beginning for successful work during the second half of the 1980's.

In preparing for the regular 20th Congress, we can state today with complete justification that this republic during the last few years has significantly moved forward along all the lines of economic and cultural construction. There has been growth in its production and scientific and technical potential, as well as a speed-up in the rate of the economy's intensification; there has likewise been an increase in the level of its effectiveness. Qualitative changes have occurred in the social sphere, and the material prosperity of the working people has risen.

Nevertheless, along with the successes achieved in the development of the republic's economy, there are also serious shortcomings and omissions in putting it on to the rails of intensification, onto the new methods of economic administration.

Despite the over-fulfillment of the year plans, a considerable lag has been allowed from the assigned tasks set for the five-year plan with regard to the growth rate of industrial production. The increase in the volume of production amounted to 16.2 percent, as compared with an assigned rate of 19 percent for the four-year period. The growth rate of labor productivity was 104.1 percent, as compared with the assigned rate of 109.3 percent for the five-year plan. The average annual volume of the the total agricultural output grew in comparison to the level of the 10th Five-Year Plan by 7.8 percent, but the assigned rate was 10.2 percent. There has been a chronic failure to fulfill the plan for introducing fixed capital assets and plans with respect to other indicators of capital construction. A lag has been allowed with regard to the volume of retail goods turnover and in the implementation of everyday services.

Here undoubtedly there has been a certain negative effect due to the adverse weather conditions of the past few years. The main cause, however, is contained in something else. Many party, soviet, and economic organs, along with management personnel, have not manifested the necessary persistence in speeding up the intensification of production, enhancing its effectiveness, improving management methods, and utilizing material, financial, and labor resources more fully.

We must draw serious conclusions from this, adopt energetic measures for the purpose of substantially curtailing the lag which has been allowed with regard to the most important points of the plan for this republic's economic and social development, and reach the milestones of the five-year plan.

In the first place, it is important to ensure the achievement of a growth rate of industrial production during the current year amounting to 6.7 percent, as compared to the planned rate of 4, and with regard to agriculture to obtain a total production volume of at least 1 billion, five-hundred and sixty-three million rubles.

The task of speeding up the growth rate, moreover substantially, is a completely realistic one, if we place at the center of all our work the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, as well as re-structuring administration and planning, universally enhancing good organization and discipline, and radically improving the style of activity.

An important aspect of the question of responsibility and discipline is the on-time and high-quality delivery of raw materials, fuel, sets of items, and consumer goods. Today, unfortunately, we must speak about the fact that, with regard to these points, the situation in this republic cannot be considered as satisfactory.

An unfavorable situation with regard to fulfilling the implementation plan, taking into account the agreed-upon pledges, has taken shape at the enterprises of Kurgan-Tyubinsk Oblast, in the cities of Nurek and Ordzhonikidzeabad, as well as in the Tursunzadevskiy Rayon.

An important reserve, which was discussed at the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is the struggle against wastefulness and losses. However, this struggle is not yet being utilized sufficiently. We have not yet succeeded in converting managers, who, without manifesting any particular concern over discovering internal possibilities, attempt in all manner of ways to obtain from the state some more capital investments, various assets and limits, including machine tools, equipment, means of automotive transport, fuel, mineral fertilizers, feeds, and so forth. And, having obtained them, they forget about their effective utilization.

And it is precisely herein, in particular, where one of the causes of the increase in the reserve supplies of uninstalled equipment is concealed. Last year they rose to 15.4 percent, as compared with the previous year, and they reached an amount worth 72 million rubles. Such a practice is particularly characteristic of the enterprises under the Ministry of the Food Industry (Comrade Kurbanov, I. I.) and the Ministry of Procurement (Comrade Prokopenko, S. K.).

There is more than 22 million rubles worth of uninstalled equipment at the Tajik Aluminum Plant (Comrade Makhkambayev, S. M., director, and Comrade Zukhurutdinov, M. A., partkom secretary). Here there has been a failure to put into the planned capacities a considerable amount of the installed newest engineering equipment.

Practically half the capacity of the Voskhod Scientific-Production Association (Comrade Khlebnikov, V. M., director, Comrade Fatullayeva, M., party organization secretary) has been activated. The coefficient of their utilization has been lowered at the Ordzhonikidzeabad Mebel'mestprom Association. All this leads to a disruption of the plan assignments to the non-fulfillment of agreed-upon deliveries. We must put an end to such phenomena.

The CPSU Central Committee is directing particular attention to such extremely important, key divisions of the national economy as the fuel-and-energy complex, transport, and machine building. It is precisely these units which are today determining the economy's rate of development.

We note with satisfaction today the good work being done by our petroleum workers and power-engineering workers, who are successfully coping with the plans and their high pledges.

At the same time we are profoundly disturbed by the state of affairs in the Tajik Mine Administration. For the four-month period, due to extremely unsatisfactory work on the part of Mine No. 8, there was a shortage of the plan by 27,000 tons of coal. This made it difficult to provide consumers with solid fuel. But, you know, even in March the managers of the mine administration (Comrade Ishanov, M., director, Comrade Eshonboboyev, A., partkom secretary) assured us that the assigned tasks would certainly be carried out. Today it is clear that such a failure is to be explained, to a large degree, by organizational causes, by a slackening of activity by the administration's party committee. The Isfara Party Gorkom and the Leninabad Obkom needs to pay particular attention to this very important section.

Furthermore, Comrade Koshlakov, G. V., as a member of the Central Committee, has been entrusted with the task of sorting out this problem in a detailed manner. We must bring this matter to a conclusion and take measures to correct the situation.

Despite the fulfillment of the assigned tasks of the first four months of the current year, there are serious shortcomings in the work of railroad and automotive transport, especially in that portion devoted to organizing loading and unloading operations. And far from everything has been done by the freight owners to improve this work. And how much is lost because of a lack of order and poor organization on departmental sidings! During the first four months of the current year approximately 400,000 rubles in fines have been paid for above-norm idle times. Of the loading resources about 5,000 railroad cars have been lost, on which a quarter of a million tons of freight could have been shipped. Almost half of these losses fall within the Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Medvedev, V. I.), Procurements, Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and Food Industry. I think that it would be correct to entrust the Ministry of Finance and the Committee of People's Control to check up on who has been punished and how, as well as which managers have had to pay for these disgraceful messes.

The technical-economic indicators showing the utilization of the truck fleet at enterprises under this republic's Ministry of Motor Transport are still too low. For the first four months of the current year the coefficient of the fleet's utilization amounted to 0.611. The production plan per motor-ton has been fulfilled by only 95.8 percent. There are serious complaints on the part of the inhabitants of cities and villages concerning the operation of passenger-type motor-vehicle transport.

We must institute order in capital construction with even greater persistence and rigorously demanding standards. The acute, critical evaluations which were made of the state of affairs in this sector in Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's report are fully and completely pertinent to our republic. The construction of many facilities is being delayed excessively, as a result of this, enormous assets have been frozen, the growth rate of production potential has been slowed down, and the

solution of social problems has been delayed. Thus, last year out of 40 planned introductions of major enterprises, workshops, and facilities, only 30 were put into operation. Capacities at the Yavan Electro-Chemical and the Vakhsh Nitrogen Fertilizer Plants were not put into operation on time; this was also true in the case of the Ordzhonikidzeabad Bakery-Product Combine and a number of other facilities. Likewise today construction-and-installation work on a number of very important projects is proceeding with delays. Plans are not being fulfilled in the construction of the Rogunskaya GES, the fourth wing of the aluminum plant (Comrade Niyazov, S. N.), the Dangara Irrigation Tunnel (Comrade Kim, I. Ye.), the Kolhozabad Bakery-Products Combine, the Kurgan-Tyube Cotton-Spinning Mill (Comrade Mikirtychev, E. N.), and the Fayzabad Poultry Plant (Comrade Ablogin, V. D.). A slow pace is being followed in the construction of community-service facilities.

In the first place, the chief blame here is, obviously, mine, as the first secretary of the Central Committee, as well as that of Comrade Mirkhalikov, T. M.—the Central Committee secretary who deals with capital construction and the sectorial departments of the Central Committee. Also to blame here are, undoubtedly, the Council of Ministers, Comrade Makhkamov, K. M., along with your deputies who handle these problems.

The end result of all our work is affected in a very negative manner by the numerous violations of labor discipline, poor labor organization, and the lack of the necessary order in many labor groups.

Due to the losses of working time in this republic's industry, hundreds of persons, in fact, do not work every day. Over the period of a year here the number of unauthorized absences amounted to many thousands of man-days. Due to such reasons alone for the four years of the five-year plan there has been a shortfall in output amounting to 133 million rubles. In construction the situation is just the same; as a result, there has been a non-fulfillment of construction-and-installation work totaling almost 23 million rubles.

For the republic as a whole last year in all sectors of the national economy there was a loss of working time due to absences with administrative permission amounting to 132,200 man-days. To a considerable extent, this is a result of the fact that, up to now, procedures have not been regularized for enterprises in trade, everyday services, passport desks, savings banks, health-care and other institutions.

With regard to this question, special directives were issued in due course, and the appropriate adjustments were made. But the managers of these services gradually have returned again to times which are convenient not for working people but rather for the employees of the service organizations themselves. Permit me to inquire of the minister of trade, Comrade Katayev, O. K., the minister of consumer services and member of the Central Committee, Comrade Kasymova, A. T., as well as the leading officials of other ministries and departments, why this is occurring and why is the directive not being carried out?

And here are some other, more specific instances. A recent check-up has shown that at the Dushanbe Garment Production Association imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR (general director, Comrade Abdurakhmanova, M., partkom secretary, Comrade Shakhkurova, Sh. T.), which is included on our "good list," 79 persons were once late for work on the first shift; this amounts to almost 7 percent of the number of

employees. At the Dushanbe Silk Combine imeni Krupskaya (director, Comrade Kalonov, I. K., partkom secretary, Comrade Zimnukhova, A. I.) on the day of the check-up 59 persons were from five minutes to an hour late, including senior foremen, engineers, and even the legal adviser. Thirteen persons, without having worked an hour since the beginning of the shift, departed on personal matters. In the weaving workshop alone that day 26 looms stood idle; they were supposed to turn out 1600 meters of unbleached cloth fabrics.

There are gross violations of discipline and order by certain managers. For example, on the day of the check-up 14 of the employees of the Ministry of Procurement's Bureau of Planning and Estimates were unable to start working because the chief of this bureau, who had the keys to the office, did not show up for work until 11 o'clock. What kind of discipline can we speak about here?

Serious losses are also being inflicted by the high turnover rate of personnel. Nevertheless, a number of ministries and departments are doing very little to reduce it. For example, in the sub-divisions of Glavtadzhikvodstroy the turnover rate during this five-year plan reached 29—35 percent. This is the highest indicator of personnel turnover rate in the republic. There is also an analogous situation within the system of this republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade Akhmedov, A. A.), for which the ministry was subjected to justifiable criticism in the lead article of the newspaper PRAVDA for 15 May of this year. All economic managers must draw the necessary conclusions from this.

We must institute the necessary order in every enterprise and construction project, on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and in every organization, it was stated from the rostrum of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Without this there can be no talk of rational management or of growth in the economy's effectiveness. These words must become a guide to action for all party, soviet, and economic organs, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, as well as for every manager.

Now advancing to the forefront as the principal criterion of economic development at the present-day stage, it was emphasized at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is the achievement of high end results with the best utilization of resources. The basic way to attain this goal is scientific and technical progress.

Some definite work is being carried out along these very important lines in the republic. At the same time it must be said that in most sectors of our national economy technical progress is being carried out weakly, and sometimes simply unsatisfactorily. Last year the plan for putting into production the achievements of science and technology was fulfilled with respect to the number of measures by 88.5 percent and by volume of introduction by 94 percent. The Ministries of the Meat and Dairy Industries, Motor Transport, and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry have not ensured the fulfillment of the comprehensive program for the mechanization of manual and heavy physical labor. Although the level of manual labor in this republic's industry declined last year to 35 percent, as compared with 38.4 percent in 1980, you will agree, Comrades, that this indicator cannot suit us in any way. At many enterprises the proportion of obsolete equipment is very high, and fixed capital assets are being renewed too slowly. In machine building and the construction materials industry the proportion of worn-out machines exceeds 50 percent; in the sectors of the light and food industries 40—50 percent of all equipment needs to be replaced.

During the 12th Five-Year Plan, as was demanded by the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to achieve a substantial rise in the coefficient of equipment replacement. Consequently, the republic's Gosplan, ministries and departments, as well as Gossnab, must more thoughtfully, persistently, and purposefully approach the solution of these problems, and better take into account the needs of production. At the same time we must manifest more concern over the effective utilization of the newest equipment which we have at our disposal and on implementing the targeted, comprehensive programs connected with solving the most important scientific and technical problems. Here too there are some problems which must not be let out from under our monitoring controls.

And there is yet another very important question. Serious damage to the cause is being inflicted by the lack of precise coordination of scientific research in the republic, coordination which is supposed to be carried out by the Academy of Sciences (Comrade Asimov, M. S.). In connection with this, we have far too few developments which are connected with an increase in the effectiveness of the national economy, while those which we do have are being introduced extremely slowly.

We can only wish for improvement in the organization of scientific research in the interests of intensifying production at our higher educational institutions. Such an effective form of combining science with production as the scientific-production association has not received the necessary development.

At the 12th Plenum of the CP of Tajikistan Central Committee in 1983 profound consideration was given to the problems of party organization, stemming from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "On Measures for Speeding Up Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

This decree is in effect in the appropriate departments of the Central Committee. But it must be admitted that its results are not being felt. This is to be explained primarily by the low performance discipline on the part of the department chiefs, weak monitoring controls over the execution of the solutions being adopted by the Central Committee Buro and Secretariat. It is necessary to provide not pro forma but de facto monitoring controls over the course of implementing everything which has been outlined, to hold more strictly accountable those who have manifested slowness and inertness in this matter.

At the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the necessity for enhancing the prestige of engineering work was emphasized. Taking this into consideration, the ministries and departments, as well as the managers of enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, planning, design, and other institutions, along with their party and trade-union organizations must be constantly concerned over enhancing the role and the authority of foremen, engineers, designers, and technologists, improvements in the conditions of their work and everyday lives, perfecting the moral and material stimulation of initiative, and the conscientious work of this category of employees.

The problems of a multi-faceted improvement of product quality were posed very acutely at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was emphasized that this is the only way to increasingly fully satisfy the country's need for up-to-date equipment, the growing demand of the population for diverse items, and to overcome shortages in the national economy.

A great deal needs to be done. Without laying on the colors too thick, we must note that the situation gives cause for much concern. Last year, for example, 463 check-ups were conducted on product quality. In 336 cases items were scrapped or reduced in grade. The price of such defects is 2.5 million rubles. Instances of articles being produced which did not measure up to the state standards and technical specifications were ascertained at 10 (out of 13) enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Kalandarov, Sh. K.). There are defects in as much as 20 percent of a number of items being produced by the enterprises of this republic's Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Baymatov, A.). Testimony to the weakening of quality controls has also been provided by the fact that at the Dushanbe Hosiery-and-Kerchief Factory more than 5 percent of the items with the index "N" were scrapped. At the Dushanbe Baking Industrial Combine last year the volume of scrapped items increased four-fold.

The universal raising of product quality must become an everyday concern for party, soviet, economic, trade-union, and Komsomol organs, as well as a matter of honor for every labor group. We must strengthen monitoring controls and increase rigorously demanding standards in these matters.

The successful solution of the urgent problems of all our economic activity is directly linked with management. To state it more correctly, with how much it answers the constantly growing scope of public production. Already on several occasions we have had to speak about the fact that it is in need of serious improvement. This was affirmed once again by the discussion of the problem of personnel work, a discussion held at the plenum of the CP of Tajikistan Central Committee.

At a number of the republic's enterprises, within the framework of the All-Union, large-scale economic experiment, work is being conducted on expanding the rights of enterprises, introducing cost accounting, and, on this basis, upgrading the responsibility and motivation of the labor groups in the end results of their work. We have already had a certain amount of positive experience. Despite the well-known difficulties, the groups at a number of electrical-engineering industrial enterprises, for example, the Isfarin Illuminating-Engineering Plant, have noticeably improved the qualitative indicators of production activity and are successfully coping with their assigned tasks. The thing to do now is to make the transition from experiment to a broad-based re-structuring of management, to achieve a situation whereby it becomes an effective lever for intensifying the growth of labor productivity.

As is known, the core of administrative management is planning. In connection with this, particular mention was made at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of the new, higher requirements which life has imposed on planning. According to its own, direct purpose, it must ensure a strictly balanced, dynamic growth of the economy.

However, our planning organs are far from fully providing a solution to this problem. In the first place, this pertains to the republic's Gosplan (Comrade Babayev, M. B.). Though it has at its disposal a large apparatus and scientific-research institutions, it has not yet fully provided for working out optimal, profoundly well-justified recommendations with regard to the future, precisely balanced development of the sectors of the national economy, fully taking into account the existing reserves and possibilities, as well as the specific conditions of this republic.

In a number of instances it is precisely for these reasons that the Union organs have not supported some of our proposals aimed at more fully utilizing the republic's natural resources and labor resources.

The juggling of the plans is also continuing. Already in the first quarter of this year 38 enterprises have changed their one-year plans with regard to product marketing; moreover, in 23 cases—in a downward direction. The plan for the first quarter was changed for 60 enterprises; for 42 of them the assigned tasks were reduced. As a result, the one-year plan for industry as a whole has been lowered by 9 million rubles already, while the quarterly plan has been reduced by more than 12 million rubles. This is particularly characteristic for enterprises of the Ministries of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Construction Materials Industry, the Cotton Spinning Industry, and the Food Industry. The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has condemned such a practice. The necessary conclusions must be drawn from this.

Among the urgent tasks discussed at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee a particularly important place has been allotted to implementing the Food Program. Let's take a look at how matters stand here, and what the main efforts must be concentrated on.

On the whole, the assigned tasks with regard to the basic points of the Food Program are being fulfilled. Definite positive changes are occurring in the development of agricultural production. However, we have no grounds at all to be satisfied with what has been achieved. The increase in the volume of production of agricultural output lags considerably behind the population's growth rate. And this presents us with the necessity during the 12th Five-Year Plan of ensuring the speeded-up development of agriculture and, above all, its food sectors, as well as increasing their productivity.

The largest reserve here is pulling up the lagging farms. We must no longer be reconciled to the fact that the procurement plans for the principal types of agricultural products are not being fulfilled annually by from 15 to 40 and more percent of the farms. According to the four-year results, one out of every 5 farms has remained in debt to the state with regard to sales of meat, while with regard to milk and eggs—the figure is one out of every three. Nor have any positive shifts whatsoever occurred during the first quarter of the current year. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the number of farms failing to cope with the procurement plans for livestock production has not declined.

The CP of Tajikistan's Central Committee on more than one occasion has drawn the attention of the Central Committee's Agricultural and Food Industry Departments, as well as the that of the party committees of the Commission of the Presidium of this republic's Council of Ministers dealing with questions of the agro-industrial complex, soviet and agricultural organs, ministries and departments to the need for strengthening controls on the operation of the lagging kolkhozes and sovkhoses, along with upgrading the standards required of their managers and specialists. At the beginning of the current year it was proposed to the appropriate organs that they profoundly analyze the plans for this group of farms. However, these directives are being carried out too slowly; no noticeable changes for the better have been seen as yet.

But, you know, agriculture within the system of the agro-industrial complex employs 16,000 administrative-management personnel, i.e., almost 35 persons for each farm. It would seem that this would be fully sufficient to not only study these problems but also to ensure the competent running of a farm. Let's take some specific examples. The meat-producing Avrova Sovkhoz of the Leningradskiy Rayon (Comrade Murodov, S., director, Comrade Safarov, S., secretary of the party organization, both have been working for a long time) during the current five-year plan has not once fulfilled the plans for livestock purchases. For the four-year period they have fulfilled the plan by only 83 percent. The Sebzor Sovkhoz of Garmskiy Rayon for the last four years in a row has failed to fulfill its plans for milk sales; it has been short in it by 822 tons. The Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin of Nauskiy Rayon has also gone for all four years without ensuring the fulfillment of the plans for milk procurement. It may well be asked: what is the matter? If the managers of these farms are not capable of correcting the situation, then the appropriate conclusions must be drawn. And if the necessary order is not in effect, then it must be instituted.

A few days ago, at the behest of the Buro of the CP of Tajikistan Central Committee, an in-depth comprehensive check-up was conducted on the progress of the spring field operations, as well as on the state of affairs in agriculture as a whole. This check-up, which was participated in by members of the Buro of the CP of Tajikistan Central Committee, ministers, responsible officials of the party and soviet apparatus, specialists and scientists, encompassed all the oblasts and rayons under republic administration.

It became clear that there often appears completely unjustified self-satisfaction, slowness, poor organization, and lack of controls. Let's take the Kurgan-Tyube Oblast, for example. Here they already have the conditions for the intensive procurement of feeds. However, operations are only getting underway. They have not even finished mowing the first crop of alfalfa. The deadlines for harvesting the natural grasses have been missed. Poor use is being made of the feed-preparation equipment. Gross violations of the technology of fodder preparation were revealed. For example, on the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution Sovkhoz of Il'ichevskiy Rayon (Comrades Chillyaev, I. and Rakhmonov, Kh.) silage in a pit with a capacity of 250 tons has already been stored for several days. The temperature of the silage mass reached 80 degrees, and it has become practically spoiled. As a rule, nobody bears the responsibility for such mismanagement. Other possibilities for filling up the feed balance are also being poorly utilized. And it is obviously not by chance that this oblast (Comrades Kasimov, A. and Nazriyev, M.) is seriously lagging behind with respect to milk procurement.

A number of substantial shortcomings were revealed in Kulyaba Oblast (Comrades Khayayev, I. Kh. and Khasanov, U.). Here too the first mowing of the alfalfa crop has not been completed, although the deadline for the second has already ensued. Care for the sowings of feed crops is poorly organized. Despite the existing conditions, many farms of the Moskovskiy and Parkharskiy Rayons are conducting feed procurements worse than last year. And, obviously, it is not by random chance that the milk yields, which even aside from this are low, have practically not increased at all and in some places, for example, in the Sovetskiy Rayon, have even been decreasing. An alarming situation has shaped up with regard to the production and procurement of meat. In comparison with last year, beef production has decreased by 12 percent, while sales of livestock and poultry to the state have declined by 7 percent.

Work is being conducted without the necessary intensity with regard to increasing feed production and procurement in Leninabad Oblast (Comrade Khodzhiyev, R.), as well as in a number of rayons under republic jurisdiction.

These problems must remain under monitoring controls. Under the conditions of the current year the production and procurement of feeds have become very acutely important. The task has been posed of completing during the next few days the preparation of all equipment, conducting within optimal time periods the procurement of feeds, making it possible to provide all sorts of feeds not only to publicly owned livestock but also for the head of livestock owned by auxiliary and private farms. Reliance should be placed on mechanized harvesting, but, in cases of necessity, people from cities and villages should be mobilized.

Party, soviet, and economic organs in the localities must work out specific measures for immediately eliminating all the discovered shortcomings and omissions, impose special controls on all operations concerned with feed production and procurement, hold strictly accountable those persons who manifest wastefulness and mismanagement in this matter.

In the light of the demands made by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we must sharply upgrade the effectiveness of utilizing the powerful production and scientific-and-technical potential which this republic's agro-industrial complex has at its disposal.

There are many problems here. The yield on the funds being invested in this sector has remained extremely low, labor productivity has declined, and the qualitative indicators have worsened. All this, in the final analysis, is the result of weak work with regard to intensifying agricultural production, the lack among many managers and specialists in this sector of the necessary discipline and responsibility for the end result of their own activities.

Today all these problems must be approached with upgraded and strict standards, with more rigorous criteria.

A position on this score was precisely formulated in the report by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "At present," he said, "mere execution is not enough. Though at times even this is lacking.

Becoming more and more important are such business-like qualities as competence, a feeling for the new, initiative, boldness, and a readiness to take on responsibility for oneself; the know-how to pose a problem and follow through on its solution to the end, as well as the capability of not losing sight of the political meaning of economic management. And, furthermore, I would say, a desire to learn how to work." It is thought that precisely such qualities are still somewhat lacking in certain of our managers, as well as certain individual workers in the party and soviet apparatus.

In the light of the positions taken by the All-Union Economic Conference on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex, it is necessary to radically improve the activity of all the services of the ministries and departments included within it, their organs in the localities, to upgrade their responsibility for the state of affairs in the agricultural sectors. And the party committees must consider it their principal duty to conduct systematic work with regard to increasing the responsibility of personnel for the business entrusted to them, for the end results of production.

There is a great deal which remains to be done in order to more fully satisfy the demand for industrial goods and services, to improve the quality and expand the assortment of the goods being produced, as well as to raise the cultural standards of trade.

Ranking high in the implementation of the party's social policy is health care. A great deal has been accomplished with regard to its development in this republic. But today this is no longer sufficient. Taking present-day requirements into consideration, we need to substantially improve the material and technical base of health care, the quality of medical service, and providing the population with medications. During the next few years we must overcome the lag in the development of a network of family-aid and children's preventive-medicine institutions, as well as medical-sanitary units.

We must be concerned enough to expand the network of preventive-medicine centers, along with areas of rest and recreation for workers and office employees. Here initiative must be manifested not only by the Ministry of Health but also by other ministries and departments. During the time of the recent visit to our republic by the USSR Minister of Health, Comrade Burenkov, S. P., we discussed these questions in detail. All this must be taken into account in the plans for the future five-year plan.

It is very important to intensify work with regard to instituting order and strengthening discipline in the work of hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, and other medical institutions. Quite a few complaints have come in about their work. In this connection, it should be said that many omissions and unsolved problems are connected with the insufficient organizational and monitoring control activities of the Ministry of Health and its local organs. In their turn, the party and soviet organs in the localities do not always profoundly and rigorously study the problems of health care. We must eliminate these shortcomings more rapidly.

Much remains to be done with regard to implementing the school reform. This is a matter of enormous political and state importance. It is obvious, however, that not everybody has explained this with sufficient thoroughness. We frequently encounter a formal, simplified approach to this work. To this day many ministries, departments, and base enterprises have not shown enough concern over allocating work places and labor facilities for the pupils or for creating the conditions for valuable on-the-job training for young persons. Certain agricultural-type vocational-technical schools in Leninabad and Kurgan-Tyube Oblasts, as well as in a number of rayons under republican jurisdiction have not even allocated plots of land for organizing training farms. A great deal of formalism has been allowed in vocational-guidance work among the pupils. This is an incorrect attitude. The school reform is a nationwide matter. And our personnel, regardless of their departmental jurisdiction, must concern themselves with implementing it in the most serious and active manner.

We must solve all these socio-economic tasks by relying on the masses. And the party organizations must march in the vanguard of this struggle.

Discussion of the results of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee will now begin in the plenums of the party committees. Meetings will also be held in the primary party organizations. Thus, all Communists and a broad-based activist group of urban and rural workers will be aimed and activated for implementing the intended reform.

In September accountability reports and elections will begin in the party organizations. The importance and the characteristics of this campaign, proceeding from the results of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, are obvious to all. And we must begin to actively prepare without delay for this responsible task.

The main thing in the pre-congress meetings, in all the preparations for the party congress, must be creative labor, the unity of words and deeds, initiative and responsibility, rigorously demanding standards for oneself and one's comrades, and a strict accountability of every Communist for his attitude toward his public duty, for carrying out party decisions, for an honorable and clean profile of every party member.

We must concentrate the efforts of the party organizations and labor groups on successfully completing the current year and the five-year plan as a whole, on solving the key problems of economic and social development, on intensifying production.

The top-priority task of the party committees is to exhibit a multi-faceted concern that the meetings proceed everywhere in a business-like manner, amid circumstances of high principles, criticism and self-criticism, strict accountability of Communists for fulfilling their direct obligations, and elimination of that which slows down the work.

During the course of the accountability reports and elections we must form the steering party organs and recruit fresh forces for them. The elected party aktiv must have more specialists on the national economy. There are all manner of possibilities for this; we have sufficiently well-trained and capable people. Moreover, of course, we must be strictly guided by the Leninist principles in selecting, deploying, and indoctrinating personnel. And in the future, when conducting a line aimed at ensuring the stability of party leadership, it is necessary to show concern for a correct combination of experienced and young workers. We must be bolder in promoting women and young workers with good prospects to responsible posts.

In general, we must pay particular attention to the formation of all elected organs. There have been frequent errors in this matter. For example, messages have been received on more than one occasion concerning the incorrect conduct of the former chief of the Financial-Management Department of the Gorno-Badakhshansk Party Obkom, Comrade Yasakiyev, K. Upon checking up on this, the facts were confirmed. He was dismissed from his post and punished in accordance with the party procedures. It has been asked, after all this, how could he be put forth (by Comrade Zairov, A.) as a candidate for deputy to the Khorog City Soviet? This matter must be corrected.

We must likewise take into account the fact that our republic is multi-national, and we are proud of that. Living and working here on a friendly basis are persons belonging to 80 nationalities and ethnic groups. This was fully reflected in the elections to the organs of people's power in February 1985. It is necessary to show concern for the equitable representation of the nations and ethnic groups living in this republic in the elected party organs as well as in conducting accountability reports and elections in the party organizations.

Today, as was the case before, the problem of strengthening organization and discipline remains urgent. It is a matter of instituting order on the production line, in the service field, in public life and in everyday life, in each working unit, in every city and populated point. The measures being adopted by the party in this regard are unanimously and warmly approved by the people.

Nevertheless, as was noted at the Plenum, attention to this problem has recently slackened off. This pertains wholly and fully to our republic as well.

It is well known what great importance the party attributes to implementing the principle of social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual goods, strengthening the influence of social factors on the development of the economy and upgrading its effectiveness. In the localities, however, these problems at times fall out of the field of vision. Do we not have quite a few instances of individuals living beyond their earned means, enjoying all the good things of society and, at the same time, doing nothing to multiply the public wealth? For example, a former warehouse worker of the Tajikmaslo Projection Association, a man named Kuchkarov, was recently sentenced to 13 years of deprivation of liberty. Over a period of many years he had engaged in the theft of finished goods on a particularly large scale. A great many people saw that he was clearly living beyond his means; however, no measures whatsoever were undertaken either in his work group or at his place of residence. Great damage is inflicted by instances of malfeasance in connection with the distribution of housing, travel passes, and the material-incentives fund. In the field of economic stimulation one can very frequently encounter vivid cases of wage leveling and formalism.

Let me cite a specific example. In February of this year an order was issued for the Tajik Installation Section of the Gidromontazh Trust of Soyuzgidroenergostroy concerning the payment of bonuses for the results of the fourth quarter of 1984. You read it and you cannot help becoming indignant. How could the former section chief, Comrade Cheboksarov, V. V., who signed this document, proceed in such a careless fashion? Judge for yourselves, Comrades. The amount allocated for the bonuses was 7,895 rubles. Of this amount 728 rubles were allotted to six management employees, or an average of 121 rubles per person; 5,684 rubles were received by 65 engineers, technicians, and office employees, i.e., an average of 87 rubles per each person; 1,483 rubles were allotted for 277 workers. Here, as you can see, the average comes to merely 5 rubles each. Can this really be just? And, you know, they have party and trade-union organizations there. In just what direction were Comrades Malinov, A. N. and Dadabayev, A. D. looking?

Particular attention should be paid to the necessity for the strictest observance of socialist legality. As is known, serious shortcomings have been discovered in Leninabad Oblast in this regard. Recently a plenum of the Leninabad Party Obkom was held, at which there was a sharply principled and business-like discussion of the problems involved with regard to eliminating the serious shortcomings outlined above. The materials of this plenum have been published. The violations of the law which were mentioned there also take place in other localities. We need to hold strictly accountable all those who fail to carry out the directives of the party and the government, directives aimed at strengthening legality, law and order.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee aimed at further improving the style of party management, improving the selection and deployment of personnel

is important to present a matter in such a way, the report indicated, that each person concern himself with his own affair and conscientiously perform his own direct obligations. We cannot achieve substantial results in any sphere of activity until such time as party workers are able to replace economic managers.

This is certainly an extremely important question. It is not really necessary to replace the economic managers but to demand, to persistently achieve a situation whereby they themselves solve the problems confronting them. Last year we had a long and principled discussion on this matter in the plenums of the CP of Tajikistan Central Committee, as well as the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. The outlined measures are being implemented and are yielding known results. The work of a number of party committees has become more business-like and better organized.

However, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are still too slow in improving the style and methods of their activities. As before, they hold many sessions, adopt numerous decrees, poorly monitor their performance, and work too little in the localities.

What has been said pertains to the soviet and economic-management apparatus. For example, the Tadzhik Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry last year sent to various echelons 9,425 documents, of which 7,207 documents were sent to low-level organizations, with a total circulation of more than 41,000 copies, or 163 documents per day. Nor has the flood of paper from this ministry decreased during the current year. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture has also published a great many documents during this period. It is completely obvious that such a paper turnover merely distracts this sector's workers from solving the most pressing problems. We must curtail this paper flood and visit the localities more often, take a look at life itself, actively intervene in matters, exercise monitoring controls, and render aid. We must be more determined to re-structure ourselves and to conduct matters in the way demanded by the party.

At the April Plenum of the Central Committee it was noted that higher requirements must be made with regard to tone, a business-like quality, and exacting standards for the upcoming party conferences. These will be accountability reports not only to the Communists but also to the working people of the rayon, city, and oblast for organizing the fulfillment of plans and pledges, for everything which the party committees are called upon to be engaged in.

At the party conferences, in the work of which, undoubtedly, an active part will be taken by Central Committee members, there ought to be no place for faceless criticism, for attempts to cover up the essence of the matter with generalities, to unload the blame for shortcomings on objective circumstances. Furthermore, we must not allow any sort of ecstatic praises or compliments. The speeches ought to be business-like and principled.

During the course of the accountability reports and elections, as well as the preparations for the party congress we must not only profoundly and thoroughly analyze all aspects of intra-party life, the management of economic and cultural construction, the state of affairs in the sectors of the national economy, science, and culture, but also adopt specific measures to improve all work. The field of vision must include literally everything by which people live and have needs.

It is particularly important to seriously and universally improve all ideological-indoctrinational work, its influence on enhancing social awareness, the labor and social activity of personnel, as well as all the working people of this republic.

The circle of problems here was precisely defined by the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and they must be solved daily, skillfully, and persistently. A great deal is being done to implement them in the republic, but there are still quite a few shortcomings. We must make more active use of accumulated valuable experience in this matter.

There are quite a few problems here. Serious concern has been caused here by the status of crime, especially among minors. Or take the religious situation, for example. A certain portion of the population pays tribute to religion. All this requires a stepping up of indoctrinational work. For Comrade Bobosadykova, G. B., as the secretary of the Central Committee, and Comrade Usmanov, U. G.—the deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers—who conduct ideological work, there is something to think about here.

It is well known what importance the party is now attributing to the struggle against drunkenness. This serious social evil is inflicting enormous harm to the common cause; it is disrupting and crippling people. The newspapers have published the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism." We must approach this matter in all seriousness. It is necessary to involve everybody in this work—from the members of the Central Committee to the secretaries of the primary party organizations, from members of the government to the managers of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. This work is not a short-term matter but one of permanent concern. It is particularly necessary to activate the struggle against drunkenness directly in the labor groups, where each person is in sight. We need to conduct frank and impartial conversations with drunkards and to create a strict condemnation by public opinion around them.

The increasing problems of building communism at the present-day stage, the complexity of the international situation, and the exacerbation of the ideological struggle require much more business-like qualities, a coordinated purposiveness, and effectiveness in the mass information media. In the enrichment of the people's spiritual life important roles are played by literature and art, our artistic intelligentsia.

No less important a task is strengthening party leadership over the activity of the Soviets, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, people's control organs, and other public organizations. This year accountability reports and elections will be conducted in the primary organizations of the trade unions and the Komsomol. Here too there is a particular need for active aid and support from the party organizations.

In other words, we need to do everything so that the pre-congress group council of this republic's Communists, both with regard to the broad compass of the questions as well as the acuteness, militancy, and effectiveness of their examination may be conducted everywhere at the highest level and may yield tangible, positive results in all the spheres of our life and activity.

And the main thing which I would like to emphasize particularly at this time is to bring home as fully as possible to every Communist and working person the decisions and the positions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and, as they say, without shilly-shallying or delays, to proceed to carry out what has been planned.

Time does not wait, and the first half-year of the culminating year of the five-year plan is coming to a close. And the accountability required for matters must be particular. Let me dwell on our current projects, linked with fulfilling the one-year plan. On the whole, we have begun the year not badly. The four-month plan for the production and sales of industrial output has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. With regard to socialist pledges during this period more than 10 million rubles worth of output in excess of the plan. But this in no way should cause us to rest on our laurels.

A few days ago the Central Committee Buro examined the question of supplementary measures with regard to fulfilling the plans for the first half-year. High demands have been made on those leaders of a number of ministries and departments who did not draw the necessary conclusions from the criticism directed at them following the results of the first quarter, and who failed to make provisions for overcoming the lags which had been allowed and in performing their duties. It should be noted that certain economic managers this time also were unable to precisely report on the specific measures which must be undertaken in order to eliminate "bottlenecks."

For example, the processing industry of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry finds itself to be in a complicated situation, which is linked, to a certain extent, with a poor-quality grape harvest in 1984. Moreover, the forecasts for 1985 do not provide much cause for rejoicing because of the heavy frosts from this past December through February. However, we have not heard from the minister, Comrade Anvarov, A. K., any report concerning a plan developed in detail for actions with regard to making up the deficit either by way of carrying out special measures in agriculture or by way of re-structuring the processing enterprises. Nor has anything been heard from the agro-industrial commission of the Council of Ministers (Comrade Maksimov, A. N.) in this regard.

During the time remaining in this year we must organize work in such a way that all the enterprises and industrial associations without exception can cope with the socialist pledges.

It must be borne in mind that only pulling the lagging enterprises up to the level of the leading ones will allow us to develop an additional industrial output by tens of millions of rubles. The reserves, as you can see, are quite considerable.

The most important task for the builders is to ensure the on-schedule putting into operation of residential and cultural-everyday types of facilities, production capacities, including the Baypazinskaya GDS, capacities at the Tajik Aluminum Plant, a bakery-products combine in Kolkhozabad, completing the excavation of the Dangarinsk Irrigation Tunnel, and a number of other projects.

Completing the well-known program for developing the municipal economy of Dushanbe is a matter of honor for the builders.

We will be able to achieve this on the basis of upgrading the responsibility for the task entrusted to each manager of construction production, plus all measures to strengthen labor and production discipline.

Rural workers are confronted with big tasks. At the republican conference of the agro-industrial complex we discussed in a detailed manner a wide range of problems connected with the further development of agricultural production and implementation of the Food Program. The time has now come for a specific, de facto check-up on all that has been outlined. And this must be done right away.

The decision of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on convoking the 27th party congress has found a warm response in the hearts of Communists and all working people in this republic. In the labor groups today a socialist competition for a worthy greeting to this historic event is developing more and more widely. The CP of Tajikistan Central Committee is receiving information which talks about the high benchmarks delineated by the initiative of the workers at a number of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, benchmarks which they intend to reach by opening day of the 27th CPSU Congress. For example, the group at a major industrial enterprise--the Karakum Order of the Red Banner of Labor Carpeting Association imeni V. I. Lenin--has pledged itself to complete by 18 November 1985 the fulfillment of the plan of the 11th Five-Year Plan, to produce 70,000 square meters of carpeting items in excess of the 1985 plan, 435,000 square meters worth a total of 21 million rubles in excess of the five-year plan, and to fulfill by the day of the congress the production plan for January-February 1986.

It seems to us that the ministries and departments, the party committees of the oblasts, cities, and rayons ought to head up this extremely important work to impart to it a business-like, specific character. It is important to see to it that the experience of the best units becomes accessible to all and that their labor records become the daily work norms for all employees.

We must take into account the utilization of all existing reserves, the work experience of the leading groups, in determining what results can be achieved by the sectors, oblasts, cities, and rayons as a whole with regard to the results of the first half-year, the year itself, the 11th Five-Year Plan, and a worthy greeting to our party's 27th congress. A widespread, mass character must be imparted to this work; it must be ensured of skillful elucidation in the press, as well as on radio and television.

Success in this matter, of course, will depend, to a large extent, on further raising the level of party management of the economy, along with a strengthening of party-political work among the masses. This means that the party organizations' field of vision should encompass the questions of improving the qualitative indicators in work. It is important to guarantee a higher level of labor productivity, a lowering of production costs, and to intensify a system of savings. Let's be frank: these tasks are not simple, but the question stands this way--the plan for the current year must be fulfilled and, moreover, without any kinds of adjustments. As Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this must be the aim of the socialist competition, as well as all organizational and political work.

Allow me to express my confidence that the republican party organization, under the leadership of the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo,

will redouble its efforts in the struggle to implement the party's plans, will develop active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, and greet it with new successes in building communism.

2384

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

DEMIRCHYAN OUTLINES ARMENIA'S ECONOMIC, SCI-TECH SHORTCOMINGS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report on the speech of K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, on 6 June to the republic's party economic aktiv]

[Excerpts] On 6 June of this year, as has already been reported, there was a meeting of the party economic aktiv, which reviewed the results of the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress and the tasks of the republic party organization.

K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, presented a report.

The working people of Soviet Armenia, as all Soviet people, heartily approve of the results of the conference in the CPSU Central Committee and are full of determination to struggle actively, persistently and consistently to implement the course outlined by the party for accelerating social and economic development and to make their own contribution to the all-round consolidation of the power of our socialist Fatherland.

The party views the acceleration of scientific-technical progress as the main area of its economic strategy and as a basic means of intensifying the national economy and increasing its efficiency as well as of resolving other economic and social problems.

The economy of Soviet Armenia has developed steadily from five-year plan to five-year plan. The number of enterprises has increased, the appearance of cities and villages has changed, and there has been an increase in the level of culture, education, health and well-being of the people. And the current five-year plan will doubtless be a new step forward in the social and economic development of the republic.

In just 4 years, national income, an extremely important indicator of the development of the economy, increased by 23.0 percent and the volume of industrial output increased by 25 percent. The sale of output exceeded the plan by more than 500 million rubles. Dozens of new enterprises have been put into operation. The consistent implementation of the Food Program is being

ensured. The average annual increase in gross agricultural output reached 12 percent, which exceeds the target of the five-year plan.

The social program is being implemented successfully. Much has been done to improve the living and working conditions and the leisure of the working people.

However, we must not rest on our laurels.

In the production area, the work in the reconstruction and technical reequipment of operating enterprises is not being carried on widely or at a rapid pace. Despite the fact that during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan the relative share of capital investments allocated to these purposes increased compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan, we did not achieve a decisive change in the ratio between new construction and reequipment.

At the Central Committee plenums, we repeatedly spoke of the obsolescence of fixed capital in sectors of the national economy, and especially in industry. It is intolerable that about one-third, and at times up to one-half of the active part of the fixed capital of enterprises is 10, 15 or 20 years old. Unfortunately, we have a lot of such enterprises. In machine building and metalworking, where more than three-fourths of the entire stock of the machine tools and forging and pressing machines of all of industry is concentrated, one-fourth has been in operation for more than 10 years, which naturally impedes further increases in labor productivity.

As was pointed out at the conference, it is essential for us to make a drastic change in investment and structural policy. Today the emphasis must be put on the technical reequipment of enterprises, economy of resources, and the sharp improvement of the quality of output. In all of these areas, we must systematically eliminate shortcomings in the work.

To say nothing of the fact that at many enterprises there are no overall plans at all for reconstruction and technical reequipment, we will note that from year to year we fail to fulfill state plans in individual areas of technical progress. In addition, in many of the measures that have been introduced with significant expenditures, we are not achieving the expected economic effect and the rapid recovery of production expenditures. One cannot seriously speak of intensification without a maximum utilization of the production capacities on hand and of existing funds.

Through specific examples taken from the practice of the economic work of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan shows that insufficiently efficient use is still being made of fixed capital in agriculture--land. In addition to the farms where they are obtaining good harvests, we have many indicators inadmissibly below the republic average in the production of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other crops in agriculture.

Many labor-intensive processes in animal husbandry and agriculture are inadequately mechanized. We are far behind in these indicators. Is it really acceptable when even our new farms are not fully mechanized, when new agricultural machinery and advanced technologies are being introduced only slowly and without the appropriate enthusiasm?

The leading workers of the agroindustrial complex [APK] and above all the comrade ministers G. Tardzhumanyan, R. Sukhudyen, R. Shagoyan and A. Shakhverdyan must learn the proper lessons from this and, in the light of the contemporary demands of the party, make a drastic change in the situation in agriculture and work actively and systematically to put production on the track of intensification.

Machine building is highly important to the republic's industry. And strange as it may seem, the work is being carried out slowly in technical reequipment, the introduction of advanced technological processes, and the assimilation of qualitatively new machines, equipment and instruments. As yet little work is being done on the automation of machine building production, raising its technical level, the introduction of flexible readjusted systems, robotization, and the incorporation of unattended technologies.

In the future as well, particular attention must be paid to the development of machine building as a key sector in implementing the scientific-technical revolution in the national economy. It is essential to assign priority to the tendency toward the more rapid development of machine building in the republic and continue to accelerate its rate of growth primarily through the development of such progressive subsectors as instrument building and the electrotechnical, machine-tool, electronics and radio industries.

We must give a new impetus to the development of large-scale scientific-technical associations and, in the future, we must begin to establish unified sectorial scientific-production territorial complexes.

Much needs to be done to bring chemical production processes up to date. In need of serious technical reequipment are the building-materials, mining and processing and other industries.

An extremely important current economic task is that of renewing the fixed capital of industrial sectors on the basis of the primary application of capital investments to the reconstruction and technical reequipment of enterprises and the removal of worn-out and obsolete assets. The implementation of this task must not become a campaign or a one-time measure but must be carried out systematically and with consideration given to the specific conditions of each sector of industry. In carrying out work in this area, we must make the main goal that of increasing labor productivity and the quality of production output. It must be made the rule that the entire increase in the volume of production at industrial enterprises be achieved through increased labor productivity with a reduction in the number of workers.

A very serious question is that of improving the quality of consumer goods. Unfortunately, there are still many complaints by the population here.

Serious complaints, for example, attach to the quality of sewn goods released by the enterprises of the ministries of light and local industry.

The basic reasons for the manufacture and sale of substandard and poor-quality production include unfinished design work, violations of technological processes, inadequate skills on the part of engineering and technical personnel, poor performance discipline, and the lack of the appropriate responsibility and conscientiousness. And here the party organizations face painstaking daily work to eliminate these shortcomings and to bring about a general and continuous improvement of the technical and economic indicators of production output and its quality. For as it was justifiably noted at the conference, this is "...a matter of not only professional but also national pride."

The excessive consumption of fuel and energy often occurs because of the wasteful and irresponsible attitude of the managers of a number of the republic's enterprises and organizations that are not ensuring the timely implementation of organizational and technical measures to improve production.

Incomplete use is being made of significant additional reserves for saving fuel and energy through the rational utilization of secondary energy resources, which is primarily due to the unsatisfactory assimilation of the latest equipment and technology intended for their processing and utilization.

The strictest implementation of an energy conservation policy must become one of the most important laws in production life. Power workers themselves must provide a good example of the struggle for its realization. Armglavenergo and the Armenian AES [Atomic Power Station] must undertake effective measures to achieve a fundamental increase in the efficiency of the operation of the energy system.

For effective implementation of a resource-saving policy, it has become necessary to make a complete study and perform project planning of the water, heat and power supplies of the republic's cities, villages and enterprises in a central research and planning organization endowed with coordinating authority.

As was noted at the conference, says K.S. Demirchyan, the front line in the struggle for accelerating scientific-technical progress runs through science.

In this area, much remains to be done by the republic's main scientific center--the Academic of Sciences--its departments and scientific institutions. They must in practice become effective bodies for directing and coordinating the work of the republic's scientific institutions and determining a unified scientific-technical policy in their scientific sectors. And, in this work, they must show great party responsibility and a national approach. The efforts of the collectives of many scientific institutions are frequently still focused on the resolution of individual and local, even if very important, matters and not the entire problem as a whole.

We are particularly concerned about the lagging that has become apparent in a number of extremely important fields of basic and applied research. There is

only slow improvement in the effectiveness of the scientific research being carried out.

It was noted at the plenum of the Armenian CP Central Committee that the work is still unsatisfactory in translating the results of scientific research efforts into engineering and technical decisions suitable for practical application and that the achievements of science and technology are being introduced only slowly into the national economy.

Special demands must be put on the sectorial scientific-research and planning institutes and organizations. The final results of the work of many of them are very poorly expressed in the sector's scientific-technical makeup. As paradoxical as it may seem, many sectorial scientific organizations in our republic as well have been separated from production.

Having a number of academic and sectorial institutes at its disposal, technical progress in the sectors of agricultural and the entire APK is proceeding at an unjustifiably slow pace. This is seen in the resolution of such tasks, for example, as improvement of selecting and breeding work and herd reproduction under the conditions of industrial and traditional technologies, raising the productivity of locally bred livestock, fighting the diseases of farm animals, feed production and preparation, intensification of the use of meadows and pastures, introduction of industrial technologies for cultivating farm crops, development of a system of industrial seed growing, and introduction of new technological systems and agrotechnical methods. The work to obtain new high-yielding varieties of grain, vegetable and feed crops, as well as grapes and fruit, and to assimilate into production new wasteless technologies for processing raw materials and progressive methods of land irrigation and reclamation is not being carried out sufficiently effectively.

The report presents examples of the ineffective work of scientific-research institutes for farming. Water problems and hydraulic engineering in the study of important questions for agriculture and, in particular, the scientific bases for the rational utilization of water resources, the improvement of the technology of irrigating cultivated crops, the struggle against irrigation erosion, and others.

For years, the institutes for microbiology, agrochemical problems and hydroponics, the Scientific-Research Institute for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, and the Scientific-Research Institute for Viticulture, Viniculture and Fruit Growing have been conducting studies in the area of biotechnological means of producing and enriching feed, but to date there have been no proposals for the large-scale assimilation of the results of this work. As before, the possibilities of the Lizin NPO [Scientific Production Association] are being utilized very poorly.

A cause for concern is the apparent process of a reduction in the relative proportion of university graduates in the republic's total number of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel and the aging of the collectives of scientific institutions and VUZ's. The effectiveness of postgraduate work is still low. The status of admissions to special postgraduate work is adverse. This kind of situation in the training of scientific personnel is a result of the fact that the mechanism for renewing scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel in the republic is not working sufficiently effectively.

In connection with the transition of production to the track of intensification, the problem of maintaining a dynamic relationship between the conditions in the training of working personnel and the requirements in the reequipment of basic production is becoming especially urgent.

It is essential to improve systematically the work of training working personnel directly in production. We cannot help but be disturbed by the fact that in recent years there has been a reduction in the number of workers trained in production as well as in the relative proportion of workers who have gone through a course of instruction.

The problem of the effective use of manpower resources and the introduction of progressive forms of organizing and stimulating labor remains no less important. In industry, brigades are still being organized at a slow pace. The small number of brigades working under the conditions of cost accounting should be considered a serious shortcoming, and the work to put them under contract is proceeding extremely unsatisfactorily. Things are going poorly in the study and dissemination of advanced experience in the brigade form of organizing labor. All of these shortcomings are having a negative effect on the efficiency of their work.

9746

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MISHIN SPEAKS ON PARTY LEADERSHIP AND EDUCATION OF KOMSOMOL

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul pp 1,2

[Article by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee:
"The Dialectic of Action"]

[Excerpts] There are events in the life of the Leninist Komsomol which, by virtue of their special significance, can rightly be called places to pause. They force you to rethink all over again that which has been done and to take a new, running start for further and still more urgent and fruitful work. The resolution approved a year ago by the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Youth " has become precisely such an event.

The first order of business for the Komsomol today is to strengthen the creative union of science and production. The decisions of the April and July plenums of the CPSU Central Committee aim us at this. These decisions were expressed in the words spoken from the rostrum of the conference on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress by M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning how, in the solution of the fundamental question of economic policy, the party "expects especially much from youth, [given] its energy and keen mind and its interest in everything new and progressive."

The Komsomol has all requisites to make the participation of young people in the acceleration of intensification of production a leading criterion of socialist competition and to turn each of the 600,000 Komsomol-youth collectives into a combat detachment of scientific-technical progress. The Komsomol came out with the initiative for the creation of the unified social-state system NTTM [Scientific-Technical Creative Work of Youth], which will allow us to raise to a qualitatively new level work on accustoming young men and girls to scientific-technical creativity. Every committee of the Komsomol and every Komsomol activist should take an active and interested part in this matter.

The good tradition of the Komsomol of sending the best of its boys and girls into sparsely populated areas for the construction of shock projects is becoming firmly established. About 450,000 boys and girls have become construction workers and trailblazers since the start of the five-year plan.

Just recently we saw off the fighters of shock detachment imeni 40th Anniversary of Victory and here already still another large detachment of volunteers, which received the honorary title of Stakhanovite, is getting ready to set off to develop the new gas-and-oil deposits of the Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts.

The might of our homeland will grow fast from the riches of Siberia, the Far East and the Far North. It is necessary to bring exemplary order to each Komsomol construction project and to significantly improve work on the national mobilization of youth for the most important national-economic projects and to conduct this work more single-mindedly and energetically so that the contribution of the Komsomol to the development of this vast region will become still more significant. This particularly concerns the Komsomol committees of those republics and oblasts where the labor force is sufficient.

The decision of the party and the government concerning awarding the name Leninist Komsomol to the Baykalo-Amurskaya Main Line [BAM]--the largest Komsomol shock project of the last decade--was met with pride and responsibility by Komsomol members and the whole of Soviet youth. For each of us, this pride should be inseparable from a constant striving to work to the limit of our capabilities, creatively and with skill.

As a new manifestation of the paternal concern of the party and state for young people, measures approved by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the construction of youth residential complexes (MZhK) have been taken in Komsomol organizations. Today, in more than 40 cities of the country, MZhK's and cooperatives are being planned and built on the initiative of Komsomol organizations and with their direct participation. The experience of Sverdlovsk and Kazan' and Kaliningrad of Moscow Oblast shows that MZhK's did not just promote the resolution of the housing problem of the young family. New features of the socialist way of life and new forms of social relations are becoming established on the basis of complexes. KOMSOMOLKA recently wrote about this and it would hardly be worth repeating. I want to talk about something else. Committees of the Komsomol should be real leaders in this matter, which has important socio-economic and educational significance. The initiative and persistence and good management of the Komsomol committee and the ability to decide practical questions with the support of senior comrades will ensure the success of this matter.

The participation of young people in the development of the agrarian sector of the Soviet economy and in the accomplishment of the Food Program has become more substantive. The rural rayon committees of the Komsomol have been strengthened. In the last few years, the number of Komsomol members in the village has grown by 550,000 and has reached 5 million persons. Every third machine operator, every fourth cattle breeder and half of all agricultural specialists are young people. Machine-operator and agronomical universal compulsory education and Komsomol patronage of lagging farms should receive further development.

The solution of tasks determined by the party in the resolution concerning the Komsomol is inseparable from our participation in school reform. In the national cause of assistance to the school, the Komsomol has a special role and place. And this is connected not just with the fact that it is in the school that the foundations of the civic qualities of the personality take shape. Practical experience demonstrates that everything good in the "adult" Komsomol, just like much that is bad, has its sources in the activity of the school Komsomol and the Pioneers.

It is a task of primary importance to finally defeat formalism in the life of the school Komsomol. In the solution of it, the VLKSM Central Committee is depending to a great extent on the Komsomol organizer of the industrial enterprise and on the teacher-Komsomol member and on the participants in the movement of pedagogical detachments. And it is depending, of course, on the activity and conscientiousness and responsibility of the schoolchildren-Komsomol members themselves.

There is quite a bit of evidence of in what an interested, businesslike manner the Komsomol organizations of the plants and construction sites, NII's [Scientific Research Institutes] and military units, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun rendering aid to the school. But there are also alarming signals. Here and there, after passionate words and loud declarations, practical action did not follow. We will not tolerate this.

Success in all of our affairs will be attained if ideological-moral indoctrination and political education is raised to the necessary height in youth collectives, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution demands from us all.

There are two features of political propaganda and agitation at present, which must be taken into account. Firstly, maximum concreteness of all propaganda work and its constant connection with practice. Secondly, frankness and persuasiveness to which didacticism and the sermon are alien. We are often witnesses of how frank, aggressive conversations and arguments and discussions are necessary. Unfortunately, the truth is that far from every Komsomol activist knows how to argue, persuade, courageously state his opinion and repulse the harmful rumors and intrigues of bourgeois propaganda. And what is more, some sorry excuses for leaders are even afraid of audiences of young people, if they are not sitting behind the table of the presidium....We need to learn from party workers how to talk with people. Look at how brilliantly, frankly and fully meetings of party leaders with workers and youth pass.

Organization of the leisure of young people is an extraordinarily important Komsomol matter. Isn't it true that the Komsomol activist at times is forced to fight with the dim-witted administrator who gazes indifferently at a broken-down wreck of a club or who guards the club-palace against youth: at any moment they will scratch up the mirrorlike parquet! Cultural-sports complexes, in whose work the Komsomol takes an active part, in some places are already skillfully solving the problems of rest and relaxation. But how many places of possible application of Komsomol initiative, enthusiasm, fire and diligence there still are. For example, it was time long ago to put in

Komsomol order the city parks that are crudely designed with primitive amusements. The street and neighborhood remain, as before, the weak link in the work of the Komsomol.

An extremely capacious resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of utilization of the base of rest of workers was recently approved. It obligates us to be the primary organizers of leisure and to take charge of associations and discotheques and to conduct readers' conferences and singing competitions. It obligates us to draw young writers, composers and artists into clubs, ensembles, studios and literary associations.

And how many young people still don't know the way to the stadium and treat sports like a spectacle? Any Komsomol committee can load sports facilities to capacity and rectify the shortage of the simplest sports installations and truly acquaint youth with sports. And what is more, this is our direct obligation.

It is not a simple matter to sensibly and usefully organize leisure. It demands daily attention and efforts. It should support those rayon committees and municipal committees which have arranged the schedule of their work so as to function even on days off.

The organization of rest is inseparable from our struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism, which is, in essence, a struggle for the total triumph of the socialist way of life. This was discussed in strict terms at the plenum of the VLKSM Central Committee. I want to categorically repeat once again: the existing tradition of "washing down" events of every sort and kind should disappear once and for all. It is necessary to take the very strictest measures against Komsomol members whose leisure, to say nothing of their working time, is stupefied by alcoholic vapors; and a hundred times more severe measures against those Komsomol workers and activists who are subject to this vice.

Some changes for the better have been made. We have managed to accomplish something. The style of work is becoming more businesslike. Criticism and self-criticism have become sharper. The number of meetings and conferences has declined substantially. The torrent of unnecessary papers is getting shallower. However, many deficiencies have turned out to have more vitality than we had supposed. Their elimination requires not a hit-and-run attack, but daily, strenuous and consistent efforts.

Reports and elections are close at hand. In store at that time are a summing up of the first results of the work of Komsomol organizations on fulfillment of the tasks established by the party and an exacting examination of what we have managed to do and what we still have not managed to do and the mapping out of a program of further actions. And it is very important who will head the work and who will be elected to the committees of the Komsomol.

The party puts it this way: the organizer of youth should be with youth and live with its interests. The main place of work of the Komsomol secretary is in the Komsomol group, in the local organization. That is to say, there, where the most concrete, vital questions are being decided.

People for whom a state of energetic, concentrated and full life is natural, should become the leaders of Komsomol organizations. The organizer of youth is obligated to inspire people, to strive to develop the best qualities in them and to imbue them with faith in their own capabilities.

Ahead of us is the task of elevating the role and responsibility of members of elective Komsomol organs, from the VLKSM Central Committee to the Komsomol committee of the local organization and shop bureau. They should execute their obligations to the Komsomol members not from case to case, but constantly and daily. They should set the example in all things.

It is necessary to acknowledge with all definiteness that the Komsomol is still weakly fulfilling such an important Komsomol social function as the defense of the rights and interests of youth. It may be asked: is such a formulation of the question right in general? Should they be defended from someone? Yes, it is right. Yes, they should. From the negligent executive trying with the help of the enthusiasm of youth to plug the gaps caused by a clumsy organization of work. And from the high-handed bureaucrat who doesn't want to inquire into the essence of the problems of youth. And from the over-cautious person who is afraid of trusting the young to work on contemporary equipment. And from all sorts of antisocial elements who are striving to entice youths and girls—who at times do not have firm convictions and social experience—with vague prospects of an "easy life" and to accustom youth to drunkenness, alcoholism and parasitism.

It is necessary to work, rather than simulating work. For example, you shouldn't copy down the results of socialist competition from the accounts of the trade unions, but instead you should carefully investigate what is hindering the worker in fulfilling the plan and why the necessary [working] conditions have not been created.

Everything that interferes with a normal work atmosphere in the Komsomol organization should be eliminated. Unnecessary shop talk, report mania, window dressing and bureaucratic manifestations, should be terminated immediately, without dallying. Only the widest assertion of a critical attitude towards the [present] style of work and what has been done will permit us to abandon settled stereotypes and find and affirm the new; to affirm that style and those methods which correspond to the current moment.

The party obligates us to heighten responsibility for membership in the Leninist Komsomol. The Komsomol activists must strive to arrange things so that it will be interesting to every young person to live, work and rest in a Komsomol collective. They must care about daily influence on tens and hundreds of arising situations and help young people to find romance, not in overcoming artificial difficulties, but in the confirmation of their fate in a cause that is bright, useful and uplifting.

The main lever for raising the fighting efficiency of Komsomol organizations, is strengthening individual work. The famous Komsomol axiom "reach everybody" should today be understood first of all as a call to obtain the active participation of every Komsomol member in the affairs of his organization. To reach everybody means to find an interesting pursuit for each person and to attract him with the prospects of collective work. To reach everybody also means to put everybody under the effective, mobilizing control of his organization.

While executing this or that Komsomol assignment, every member of the VLKSM should thoroughly understand that if the assignment is successfully accomplished by him, then the organization will take note of that without fail. If the work is not getting on at all, it will help him correctly organize the matter. If the Komsomol member works in a slipshod manner, then the organization will not fail to inquire into it and compel him to work at full efficiency.

When we find out that among a portion of the young people still exist such negative phenomena as labor and social passivity, individualism, indiscipline and drunkenness, we hold them strictly responsible for it, but do we always do so concretely? At times it seems that the talk at a Komsomol meeting concerns something abstract. One meeting is conducted, a second, a third.... But the phenomenon remains. The number of persons not fulfilling their norms does not diminish and, as before, you meet liquored-up young workers in the shop. The question arises: do the Komsomol members need such meetings?

Every Komsomol measure has a right to life in that case where it turns out to be a necessary link of the educational process and gives effect.

It is all up to the Komsomol organizers and activists. They are the right-flankers in the ranks of the Komsomol and it is on the right-flankers that the others align. Therefore, the significance of personal example is enormous. You help the one who is lagging, take the idler in hand, investigate the shirker and organize an evening at the club and competition at the stadium. Don't wait until someone arrives and begins to investigate. Your responsibility as a Komsomol member and activist, as the young boss of your enterprise, is to put things in order effectively and without delay.

I am deeply convinced that the Komsomol secretary must be tireless. Work in the Komsomol is not service within a limited range. You are a young, energetic person and are obligated to give all your strength to the cause of education of youth. Among Komsomol workers and activists there cannot be people who are timid, who are unable to make decisions independently, or voice their opinions on principle, or defend the interests of youth.

The party has determined the education of youth to be a most important party, state and national matter. But special responsibility lies with young communists entrusted to work in the Komsomol. Each of us should constantly bear this in mind. We should remember also, to act as the party and life demand.

At the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this task was formulated thusly: "the desire to learn to work."

The desire to learn to work is an enormous mobilizing force; not the indifferent, mechanical execution of one's obligations, but work with enthusiasm and passion. Certainly the matter will then go in a completely different fashion. It will be illuminated by thought and the person's feeling. The individual's spirit will be warmed by its heat.

All of our educational work among youth is united by a short and capacious formula expressed by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin: "study communism." [We should] study communism in the practice of daily construction of a new society.

"Consider the main task of the Komsomol and youth," it says in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "to be joining with all their strength to that difficult and multi-faceted work, which the party defines as the perfection of developed socialism; to educate young people in the spirit of selfless devotion to the cause of communism and to be worthy citizens of Soviet society."

Our Leninist party is moving towards its 27th Congress in the bloom of creative forces, filled with optimism. The 27th Congress will become an event of historical importance. The party has defined the pre-congress period as a time of courageous decisions and active actions. The Komsomol is the reserve and assistant of the party. The place of the Komsomol is alongside the communists in all sectors of our life and in all directions of our movement forward.

Time imperiously dictates: it is necessary to double and triple our efforts in everything. Such is the dialectic of our life, the dialectic of action.

12784

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARSSR SUPREME SOVIET HEALTH, DOMESTIC SERVICES COMMISSIONS MEET

Yerevan **KOMMUNIST** in Russian 23 Jun 85 p 2

[ArmenPRESS article: "In the Permanent Commissions of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Recently a joint meeting of the Commission of Trade and Domestic Services for the Public and the Commission of Public Health, Social Security, and Physical Culture of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR took place. The chairmen of the commissions, S. Petrosyan and K. Shukuryan, led the meeting. Under examination was the work of the ispolkom of the Vardenisskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies to fulfill resolutions for improving management of efforts in the areas of trade, domestic services for the public, and public health institutions.

M. Imamaliyev, chairman of the ispolkom of the above-mentioned rayon soviet, read a report with his co-reporters, chairmen of the deputy training groups I. Akopyan and V. Niyazyan. Examination and discussion of the issues showed that a certain amount of work had been done in the direction of realizing the demands of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Trade Union Council. "On the further strengthening of labor discipline and limiting personnel turnover in the national economy," and the corresponding resolution of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the Armenian Trade Union Council, and also of the decision subsequently made by the higher organs for the regulation of the system of work projects in domestic services for the public by the ispolkom of the Vardenisskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies. For the areas indicated, optimal work systems have been established, allowing the workers to use their services chiefly after work or during dinner breaks. A series of organizational measures to ensure transition to the new work system were realized.

The level of commercial service for the public of the rayon has risen significantly, and of the organization of medical assistance. The commissions simultaneously noted that there continue to be more shortcomings and omissions in the work of enterprises in service to the public. The level of domestic services for the public is low; in many population centers there are no domestic service enterprises. The material and technical basis of medical institutions needs significant strengthening; the pediatric staff is not manned as fully as it should be.

The commissions accepted a resolution to have this matter examined by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR.

The Commission on Trade and Domestic Services for the Public also examined the course of fulfillment of the Commission's resolution of 20 April 1984, "On the state of the organization of public dining in the construction organizations of the Ministry of Industrial Construction of the Armenian SSR in Yerevan," and passed appropriate resolutions.

12927

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AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEBATES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee discussed the results of national economic development in the first half of 1985 and the tasks facing party, soviet, and economic organs in the completion of the annual plan and the five-year plan as a whole.

A decree of the CPSU Central Committee on this issue noted that in the first half of this year there has been further economic growth and a rise in the people's standard of living. Shortfalls in the development of the national economy that occurred during the winter are being overcome. On the whole, wintering of livestock was carried out successfully, and spring field work in agriculture was completed on time. The state of affairs in railroad transport is improving.

The plan for product sales has been met by 100.6 percent and the production output plan has been exceeded by 35.4 million rubles. Enterprises participating in the experiment as a whole have completed the first half of the year with good technical and economic indicators.

Rural workers have worked vigorously to create a solid foundation for a good harvest and carried out the wintering of livestock in a well-organized manner. Compared to the first half of last year there was a 6 percent increase in state purchases of livestock and poultry, a 3 percent increase in the purchases of milk and eggs, and a 5 percent increase in wool purchases.

The operations of construction organizations have also improved. The six-month plans for putting fixed capital into operation were met, the work on priority projects has been stepped up, and there have been positive changes in the construction of social-use projects. Quotas for the shipment of national economic freight were met, and the shortfall in freight turnover that had been permitted since the beginning of the year was eliminated. There was an increase in the volume of the retail goods turnover and consumer services provided compared to the first half of 1984.

At the same time, however, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee believes that the shortcomings noted in the CPSU Central Committee's decree are characteristic of the republic's national economy. Not all sectors achieved indicators that will ensure fulfillment of the annual plan quotas. The

indicators for the first half of the year show that due to limited sales of products under the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking there was a decline in the rate of growth of industrial production, with a 3.8 percent increase this year as opposed to a 5.3 percent increase between January and May of this year. Quotas for the production of a number of the most important products were not met, including quotas for petroleum extraction and refining, the production of steel pipe, oil-field equipment, electric motors, cotton fiber, and others. Many goods are still being produced that do not meet the growing demands of the public.

The plan for the output of top-quality goods in June of this year was met by 99.8 percent. The Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry failed to meet its quotas, along with the "Azerelektroterm" [Azerbaijan Electrical and Thermal Power] Production Association, the Kishlin machine building plant, the Sumgait superphosphate plant, and others. Industry in the town of Kirovabad and in Leninskiy and Shaumyanovskiy rayons as a whole failed to reach planned levels. Consumer goods have been criticized extensively for their poor quality.

Despite some positive changes in the sale of products under contract agreements, the number of enterprises that failed to meet delivery plans is still significant. This applies to about two-thirds of the enterprises in the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, half of those in the "Kaspmorneftegazprom" [Caspian Sea Petroleum and Gas Industry] Production Association, one-fourth of the enterprises in the "Uprtsvetmet" [Nonferrous Metals Administration], and one-eighth under the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. A low indicator for deliveries was achieved in Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and in Agdzhabedinskiy, Geokchayskiy, Masallinskiy and Kirovskiy rayons.

Although there has been some improvement in the fulfillment of plans in the basic directions of technical progress, there has not been a dramatic turnaround in this area. Of the 418 measures planned, only 372 have been carried out. Almost one-third of all ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises did not manage to meet the national plans.

Some ministries and departments are not working effectively to conserve material, fuel, and power resources. The Azerbaijan Main Administration of Power and Electrification, the State Committee for Gas Supply, and a number of enterprises in metallurgy, machine building, and agriculture are not adhering properly to the policy of economy.

While there have positive results overall among enterprises and organizations in the agrarian sector, not all rayons are making full use of reserves for stepping up the rate of development in animal husbandry, and some farms are not creating the necessary conditions for highly productive labor.

Some collectives in the construction industry are working below their potential. The Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work have not done the necessary work at all the especially important projects. Quotas for the completion of housing have not been met in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous

Oblast and in Kakhskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Khachmasskiy, and Geokchayskiy rayons. The construction of general education schools in Kusarskiy, Shemakhinskiy, and Ismaillinskiy rayons is behind schedule.

The Azerbaijan Railroad Administration has failed to meet many technical and economic indicators. The plan for retail goods turnover was not met and a number of rayons did not fully meet the public's demand for goods and services.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has instructed oblast, city, and rayon party committees to do the necessary organizational and political work to carry out the CPSU Central Committee's decree of 20 July 1985. Guided by the directives of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the meeting on accelerating scientific and technical progress, the efforts of party organizations, soviet and economic organs, collectives of production associations and enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes should be aimed at taking advantage of organizational, economic, and social factors that will yield the quickest results. Greater demands must be made of personnel at all levels and greater efforts must be made to improve the style and methods of management. On the basis of a thorough analysis of the results of plan fulfillment for the first half of the year and the reasons for shortfalls, measures must be taken to step up the development of production. It is important not to waste any time and to step up efforts to eliminate shortcomings, to do everything to fulfill the 1985 plan and socialist obligations, and to lay a solid foundation for a successful start of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Special attention should be given to further intensification of production, guaranteed fulfillment of plans for scientific and technical progress and indicators dealing with work efficiency, increasing the output of consumer goods, improving the assortment and quality of these goods, and strengthening the financial base of enterprises.

Quotas for reducing the consumption of raw materials and other supplies must be met, and all enterprises and organizations should meet the obligations they have taken on--to work two days this year using material resources accumulated through their conservation efforts.

The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, State Planning Committee, and State Committee for Material and Technical Supply should find a practical way to resolve problems that arise in the course of carrying out national economic plans, and they should provide the necessary assistance to ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises. A better job should be done of maneuvering physical resources that are needed for the smooth, uninterrupted operation of all sectors of the economy and for the fulfillment of plan quotas in these sectors. Capacities that are freed up as a result of reduced production of wine and spirits should be converted more rapidly to the production of other goods that are in demand.

Oblast, city and rayon party committees, and the executive committees of Councils of People's Deputies should provide effective assistance to collectives of construction and installation organizations to help them meet

their plan goals, and they should encourage them to put planned projects into operation on schedule.

The Ministry of Motor Transport, the Azerbaijan Railroad, the Azerbaijan Civil Aviation Administration, and the Caspian Sea Steamship Lines should take specific steps aimed at significant improvements in the technical and economic indicators in transportation. All management units should have greater responsibility for improving passenger services. Smooth and efficient operation of transportation should be achieved, along with strict adherence to traffic schedules.

Ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises should take additional steps to bring about a fundamental improvement in the utilization of means of transport, especially railcars, and to reduce layover time on sidings.

Departments of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee have been instructed to step up their monitoring of the work being done by the republic's ministries, departments, and party committees to organize and ensure successful fulfillment of the 1985 plan for economic and social development.

9967

CSO: 1830/781

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

YEREVAN RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN

Politburo Member Ligachev Attends

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 2 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "Glory to Decorated Yerevan!: Solemn Session of the Party's Yerevan City Committee and the Yerevan City Soviet of People's Deputies, Which Was Devoted to the Awarding of the Order of Lenin to the City of Yerevan"]

[Excerpts] From this day on, the Order of Lenin will gleam on the banner of the capital of Soviet Armenia. This high award of the Motherland is the recognition of the outstanding achievements of socialist Yerevan on the path of social and economic progress.

The champions of all that is new and advanced are the workers of Yerevan, who hold high the banner of the socialist competition as they consistently implement the party's intentions and make a worthy contribution to building up the economic potential of our great Motherland. Brilliant testimony to this is provided by the challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee which, ten times in a row, have been awarded to laboring Yerevan in recognition of its high indicators in the All-Union Socialist Competition.

This united will of theirs clearly manifested itself at the ceremonial ceremony of presenting the Order of Lenin to Yerevan.

On 1 June, in the hall of the State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni A. Spendiarov, there was a ceremonial session of the party's Yerevan City Committee and the Yerevan City Soviet of People's Deputies, which was devoted to the presentation of our Motherland's high award, with the participation of representatives of party, Soviet, and public organizations, labor collectives, and the Soviet Army.

Present in the hall were representatives of the capital's workers: advanced workers in production, scientific and cultural figures, Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor, deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the ArSSR Supreme Soviet, party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol workers, and guests from Moscow, Georgia, and Azerbaijan and from other cities and regions in our republic.

Present in the presidium were: member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ye. K. Ligachev; Comrades K. S. Demirchyan, B. Ye. Sarkisov, F. T. Sarkisyan, Yu. P. Kochetkov, G. M. Voskanyan, V. B. Galumyan, K. A. Gambaryan, K. L. Dallakyan, M. P. Kolesnikov, L. N. Nersesyan, S. M. Petrosyan, D. A. Arutyunyan, M. K. Arutyunyan, G. A. Martirosyan, M. O. Muradyan, L. G. Saakyan, A. O. Topuzyan, M. A. Yuzbashyan; CPSU Central Committee section chief V. A. Kondrat'yev; chief of the troops of the Red Banner Trans-Caucasus Border District, General-Lieutenant G. A. Zgerskiy; First Secretary of the Tbilisi City Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, G. D. Gabuniya; First Secretary of the Baku City Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, F. E. Musayev; deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the ArSSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairmen of the ArSSR Council of Ministers; secretaries of the Yerevan City Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia; and administrative party and Soviet workers.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by the introductory speech by member of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, First Secretary of the Yerevan City Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia L. N. Nersesyan.

The vaults of the meeting hall resounded with the strains of the State Anthems of the USSR and of Armenian SSR.

The participants at the ceremonial session enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium made up of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

A speech at the session was given by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ye. K. Ligachev, who was warmly welcomed by those present.

Demirchyan Speech at Ceremonial Meeting

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 2 Jun 85 pp 2-3

[Article: "Speech by Comrade K. S. Demirchyan"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, and dear Yegor Kuz'mich [Ligachev]!

Yerevan has known many outstanding and joyous events. But this day of presenting our Motherland's highest award to the capital of our republic is a special day. And it will remain forever in the memory of the workers and all the other inhabitants of our ancient and eternally young city.

In accepting the Order of Lenin, with whose deathless name and deeds the rebirth of the Armenian nation and all its conquests are linked, we express a gratitude that comes deep from within the people's heart -- gratitude to the Central Committee of our beloved Communist Party for the high evaluation it has placed upon the merits of Yerevan in the revolutionary movement, the establishment and consolidation of the Soviet authority in Armenia, its large contribution to the Victory over the fascist usurpers in the Great Patriotic

War, and the successes achieved by our city's workers in economic and cultural construction.

The people of Yerevan, all the workers, and the nation of Soviet Armenia, consolidated even more closely around our beloved Communist Party, in response to this high award will work even more actively and selflessly in the name of implementing the majestic intentions of the party and the creative ideals of communism.

All of us have been left with a deep impression by the statement made by member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a person whom we all respect, Comrade Ye. K. Ligachev, in which he expressed many kind words concerning our nation, our party organization, Soviet Armenia, and its capital, assigned specific tasks, and expressed critical comments, desires, advice, and recommendations pertaining to various aspects of our vital activity.

We are deeply grateful to you, dear Yegor Kuz'mich, for presenting to Yerevan the highest award of our Motherland, for expressing warm words, and for placing the high evaluation upon the selfless labor of the Communists and the workers of our city and our republic. And you can be assured that your recommendations and comments will be taken into consideration in the practical activity of the party committees and organizations and will be implemented in our deeds.

Comrades!

The Order of Lenin that gleams on the banner of Yerevan is an award presented to all generations of its workers in recognition of their revolutionary, military, creative exploit and labor.

Yerevan has a long chronicle. But Yerevan's role has never been so tremendous in the fate of Armenia as it has during the Soviet era. It was precisely during the period of its socialist biography that Yerevan received its unprecedented development and became a very large center of the economic and spiritual life of our nation, its pride and its glory.

Yerevan is a city of glorious revolutionary and internationalistic traditions. Here, more than a century and a half ago, by the blood that was shed by the sons of Russia and Armenia, an alliance of indissoluble Armenian-Russian brotherhood was eternally established. In Yerevan were heard, like an oath, the heartfelt words of Khachatur Abovyan: "May that hour be blessed, the hour when the blessed foot of the Russian entered our bright land... The name of the Russian must be sacred for us, just as his blood, which saved us forevermore." Here, at the dawn of our century, a revolutionary movement of the working masses was born, a movement which was headed by a committee that was organized 80 years ago by the ardent revolutionary and true Leninist, Stepan Shaumyan -- the Yerevan Committee of the RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party].

Yerevan, the warrior city, the worker city, brilliantly executed its historic mission. Its workers marched in the vanguard of the struggle for the

establishment of the Soviet authority in their beloved land, fought bravely on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, at all stages in the construction of a new life served as an example of labor selflessness and valor, and devoted all their energy, intelligence, and talent to the building of a socialist society and to the carrying out of Lenin's behests.

They are the ones, those inspired enthusiasts and creators, who, under the leadership of the Leninist party, transformed Yerevan from a city of semihandicraft shops into a mighty industrial city. They are the ones who, having risen from the abyss of backwardness, made Yerevan -- which previously had had not a single institution of higher learning, not a single scientific institution -- a city of large science. They are the ones who, have dispelled once and for all the spectre of the alienation of the masses of the people from the conquests of cultures, ignited the perpetual flame of the tempestuous flourishing of spiritual life. They are the ones by whose hands and stubbornness, a remote, tiny, dust-swept adobe city was converted into one of the most beautiful and most important cities in the country.

This truly legendary transformation of Yerevan, its outstanding conquests in all areas of economic and cultural progress, became possible thanks to the constant fatherly concern of the Communist Party about the welfare of our nation, and thanks to the consistent carrying out of its Leninist national policy, and the fraternal assistance of the Soviet nations, primarily our age-old friend and brother -- the great Russian nation.

The people of Yerevan, like all the rest of the workers in the republic, feel a sense of burning love and deep respect for the Russian nation, and for all the Soviet nations. In executing their patriotic duty, they make, by their selfless labor, a worthy contribution to the multiplying of the material and spiritual wealth, to the reinforcement of the might of our great Homeland.

Today the bulk of our creative and intellectual potential has been concentrated in Yerevan. Its enterprises produce almost one-half the total industrial output in the republic, and their articles are exported to dozens of countries throughout the world.

A city of major scientific institutions, institutes, theaters, concert halls, and museums, Yerevan has played and continues to play a decisive role in the flourishing of our republic's spiritual life. We have heard here, in all its strength, the voice of the creative genius of our reborn nation, and many of the highest achievements of its scientific thought, and the resounding songs emanating from its soul, have been born here.

Yerevan is still under construction. It is constantly being renewed. Its architectural outlook is improvement, and the questions of its social development are being resolved consistently.

Yerevan, of course, is primarily the people of Yerevan, the creators of its wealth and labor glory. A new Yerevan has grown up, but so have they, the creators of the city, the working class and the intellectuals. They have grown and become stronger in the struggle for socialism and for the carrying out of the great plans of the party. In this historic struggle, in the

process of the revolutionary renovation of the entire way of life, one saw the development of the new, Soviet nature of the inhabitant of Yerevan, the most important distinguishing features of whom are devotion to the high ideals of our society, patriotism and internationalism, industriousness, a sense of civic duty to one's beloved city, republic, and our great country.

These remarkable qualities find their brilliant manifestation and materialization in the newer and newer deeds and achievements of the workers of Yerevan, who, for ten years in a row, have been emerging as the winners in the All-Union Socialist Competition and winning the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The impressive successes in economic and cultural construction are the result of the large amount of purposeful organizational and political work by the capital's party organization, the city committee, the party's rayon committees, the Soviets of People's Deputies, and the primary party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, which have been skillfully directing the efforts and creative energy of the workers toward the fulfillment of the responsible and varied tasks in the steady upsurge of the city's economy and culture.

Please allow me, dear comrades, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, the Presidium of the ArSSR Supreme Soviet and the ArSSR Council of Ministers, to express warm, cordial congratulations to you and, through you, all the people of Yerevan, all the workers in our republic, on having received our country's high award, and to wish you success, good health, and new, large successes in communist construction.

Comrades!

Such remarkable events as today's ceremony are for us Communists and Soviet citizens not only a joyous holiday. They are also the summing up of the results of the path that has been traveled, of what has been done. They are a review of our forces, and also a glance into the future.

And in order to look boldly into the future, in order to take a confident step into tomorrow, it is necessary first of all to eliminate everything that hampers the forward movement. And, yes, comrades, we still have a rather large number of shortcomings and unresolved problems that were pointed out to us by Comrade Ye. K. Ligachev in his statement.

Both in Yerevan and in our republic we still have backward enterprises, organizations, and farms that have failed to fulfill their planned assignments or contractual obligations, and that produce output of poor quality. In individual branches the scientific-technical progress is proceeding sluggishly. The available production capabilities, and labor, financial, material, and fuel-and-energy resources are not being used effectively everywhere. The capital investments are not being used completely. All the structures are not being built well or in an architecturally striking style. There are unresolved problems in the urban management, and there have been omissions in the medical, everyday, and trade services provided to the

public., Instances of the violation of the standards of socialist communal life and of all kinds of undesirable phenomena have not yet been completely eliminated from our life.

These shortcomings are the result both of the fact that in our republic it is sometimes the case that prompt consideration is not taken of the changes in the objective conditions of production, people do not react promptly to resolve the questions that have come to a head, they are slow to improve the economic mechanism, the style and methods of work, and also the result of the fact that consistent efforts are not being taken everywhere to reinforce the party, state, and labor discipline, organizational spirit and order, as well as the fact that the attempt is not yet being made everywhere to achieve a fundamental improvement in the ideological-indoctrinational work or to increase the rate of its results.

We must critically evaluate the situation both in the national economy as a whole, and in every labor collective, every social cell. We must give a well-principled evaluation to the shortcomings and omissions, must take decisive steps to eliminate them and to mobilize all our forces and capabilities in order to fulfill completely the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, to complete the current five-year plan with high indicators, and to create a solid foundation for the successful start of the next five-year plan, the 12th, and the implementation of the large and responsible tasks that have been advanced by the party for the substantial acceleration of social and economic progress.

We are directed toward this by decisions that have received the ardent approval of the entire nation -- the decisions of the March and April 1985 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, which specified the chief areas in the activity of the party and the nation for achieving a new qualitative state in our society.

"The task of accelerating the rates of growth, and a substantial growth at that," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized at the April Plenum, "is completely feasible, if in the center of all our work we put the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, if we reorganization the administration and planning and structural and investment policy, if we increase organizational spirit and discipline everywhere, and achieve a fundamental improvement in the style of activity."

The activity of our republic's party organization must be directed toward the implementation of these tasks. Here too, as always, we await the active, initiatory work of the Yerevan party organization.

Every party organization, every labor collective, must work persistently and purposefully, must create, must act aggressively, must fight for that which is new and progressive and for the carrying out of what has been planned by the party, and must strive for the adequacy of the existing capabilities and the achieved results, and the considerable increase in the effectiveness of production and labor.

It is necessary to make the maximum use of production potential, to carry out at accelerated rates the renovation of the fixed assets and the technical re-equipping of production, and to raise the level of its organization and efficiency. The powerful scientific-technical potential that has been concentrated in the city must be channeled into the attempt to achieve truly revolutionary shifts in production, to make the bold transition to fundamentally new technological systems, to the latest generations of technology which guarantee the greatest productivity.

In all links of the national economy it is necessary for us to work decisively to raise the labor and planning discipline, the responsibility of the cadres at all levels, to organize the job in such a way that we no longer have any enterprise that is lagging behind, that fails to fulfill the contractual pledges, in such a way that all the construction projects are constructed on time and are of good quality, and in such a way that everywhere, in every shop, in every sector, at every work station a constant struggle is waged for the achievement of high final results, the economizing of resources of raw and other materials, and the production of output that is only of high quality and reliability.

One must not forget that the output that is being produced by us is, as it were, our visiting card. Therefore it is necessary to work in such a way that, wherever we go, we hear a good word about everything that is being done in Yerevan.

The people of Yerevan must always remember that our capital's industry is the leader of industry in Armenia and it is obliged to be exemplary, advanced, and truly modern in all respects.

We can achieve high labor productivity and high quality if we increase the role of the human factor, if we strive consistently to raise the level of proficiency of all our workers, if we achieve a situation in which each of them possesses high professionalism, if he is competent, and if he works at his work station conscientiously and with the application of all his efforts, a situation in which each of them always makes a critical evaluation of the results of his activity and possesses a sense of healthy dissatisfaction with what has been done, with what has been achieved.

Our cadres must always take into consideration the factor of time, the factor of the rate of speed in work. Taking prompt action to introduce technical achievements in the work, to implement promptly the optimal solution that has been found, deciding not to wait, but, rather, to strive actively for positive changes, to be aimed always at that which is specific and at fulfilling by the established deadlines that which has been planned -- those are the features that must be the typical ones in their work.

Comrades, we are obliged, in addition to the production tasks, to work with the same kind of consistency to resolve the tasks of social development, and to improve the conditions of life, labor, and recreation of our people.

In this regard, exceptional importance is attached to the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "Measures for

the Further Development in 1986-1990 of the Urban Economy of Yerevan," which is yet another brilliant manifestation of the constant concern shown by the Leninist party for the welfare of our nation and the flourishing of Soviet Armenia and its capital.

It can be stated without exaggeration that Yerevan has never before been faced by such broad vistas for development as it is today. In the full sense of the word, the decree is a well-developed program for the complete economic and social-cultural progress of the city. The decree will make it possible to resolve a series of questions involving the improvement of its social infrastructure, vitally important problems pertaining to everyday social, transportation, and ecological needs, and problems of cultural recreation and the reinforcement of the workers' health, and to raise to a higher level the entire urban management and the housing-and-municipal services provided to the public.

It is the patriotic duty of the people of Yerevan, by their inspired labor, by their new achievements, to respond to the fatherly concern shown by the party, to fulfill everything that has been planned in the decree. It is there that we must see the manifestation, in all its strength, of the ardent love of Yerevan. This is a job that requires, as it never has before, the caring hands and ardent hearts of the citizens who love their city.

The splendor and beauty of our city lie not only in the uniqueness of its architectural appearance, but also in its health moral-political atmosphere, in the businesslike, creative atmosphere of its labor collectives, in the high culture in everyday life, in the warmth of kind human interrelationships, in our remarkable traditions. And we must be implacable toward everything that spoils the spiritual, moral, and esthetic portrait of our beloved Yerevan, that introduces any foreign features into it, that violates the harmony and beauty of our socialist way of life.

As we work consistently to implement the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Rate of Fulfillment of the Decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the Armenian Republic Party Organization," to improve the ideological, mass-political work, and to coordinate that work with the resolution of the key tasks in the national economy, we must strive for the further rise in the level of communist ideology among the workers, for an increase in the rate of labor and political participation, and the enrichment of their spiritual life.

Comrades!

Today's holiday fills our hearts, over and over again, with a sense of unlimited gratitude and love for the great Leninist party, which has brought our nation the happiness of living and fighting as a part of the single Soviet family for our bright communist future.

The people of Yerevan and all the workers in our republic support completely and unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, which is aimed at the further, complete flourishing of all the fraternal Soviet republics, the complete reinforcement of the economic and defensive might of

the socialist Homeland, and the guaranteeing of a lasting peace on earth and the security of nations.

We are convinced that, inspired by the high award presented by our Motherland, they will work even more stubbornly, with greater energy, in the struggle to achieve new, high goals in communist creation, and will meet the 27th congress of our beloved party in a worth manner.

Glory to the decorated capital of Soviet Armenia, to its workers, to all the workers in our republic, to the creators of a new life, to the patriots of the great Country of Soviets!

Glory to the Leninist party, which is confidently leading our Soviet nation along a well-tested course toward the bright communist tomorrow!

5075

CSO: 1830/667

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KAZAKH CP ON REPUBLIC AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 85 pp 1-2

[Article: "Conference in the Central Committee of the Kazakh CP]

[Excerpts] In the Central Committee of the Kazakh CP a conference has taken place among the first secretaries of the party obkoms and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments of the republic's agroindustrial complex at which questions regarding the development of livestock raising and targets for the further intensification of the industry were examined in light of the demands of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Member of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Kazakh CP and President of the KaSSR Council of Ministers N.A. Nazarbayev made a report.

It was noted at the conference that the capital-output ratio is increasing, the level of full mechanization in livestock breeding farms is increasing, specialization and concentration in the field are progressing, and its conversion to industrial principles is being accomplished. Thanks to the persistent work of livestock breeders during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the number of cattle, sheep and goats, and horses have grown. Procurements of all kinds of livestock products have increased. Kazakhstan is one of the country's largest producers of grain, meat, milk, and other products of agriculture and animal husbandry.

At the same time, lagging behind the targets of the five-year plan on the numbers of cattle and other types of livestock has been permitted in several oblasts.

One hundred and three milk production complexes are operating in the republic, but up until now their designed capacity has not been lived up to. The output of calves is low, especially on the farms of the East Kazakhstan and Ural oblasts.

Organization for the reproduction of herds is not meeting requirements. Plans for the fulfillment of output per cow have been disrupted, and their proportion in the herd is low. In a series of oblasts, a lowering of the delivery weight of cattle, sheep, and goats has been permitted.

Much of the production is being lost also as a result of the weak material-technical base of the enterprises of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry. Yet plans for the implementation of capital investments for these projects have been interrupted.

On many farms in the Aktyubinsk, North Kazakhstan, Kustanay, Karaganda, and Tselinograd oblasts, overall plans for veterinary care are being feebly fulfilled and veterinary regulations are being poorly observed.

The conference pointed out the necessity of adopting effective measures for raising the level of dairy and meat cattle raising, the elimination of barren females, the introduction of progressive technologies for production output, and improvement of work to maintain the supply of calves.

It was noted that there are insufficiencies also in the development of such a traditional field as sheep-raising. Cases of mismanagement and violations of established norms for the maintenance of personal livestock have not been eliminated. In the Turgay, Ural, Pavlodar, and several other oblasts, the care of collectivized livestock has not been maintained at a proper level.

At the conference specific proposals were made for the further development of horse breeding, camel breeding, pig raising, and poultry raising.

The significance of a reliable forage reserve was emphasized. It is necessary to strengthen it by improving the condition of cultivated lands, by raising the productivity of fodder crops on arable lands, especially those which have been irrigated, and further growth in the productivity of hay harvests and pastures.

In the majority of oblasts it is important to complete a lamb campaign systematically, simultaneously and qualitatively to prepare and carry out sheering of the sheep, to organize an intensive fattening of cattle, to strengthen efforts to cut unproductive expenses for animals, and also to stir up work on the purchase of extra young animals from the population.

At the conference, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Kazakh CP Comrade D.A. Kunaev spoke. "We are examining one of the most vitally important questions," he said.

"Under the conditions of the current year, preparation of the maximum quantity of coarse, succulent, and other fodders takes on a special importance.

"It is necessary to direct attention to the highly efficient use of fodder-preparation technique on each farm, to create fodder-gathering brigades and teams, and to establish among them effective competition for the accumulation of a year-and-a-half's supply of feed and a significant improvement of its quality.

"It is necessary to carry out a strict accounting in collectivized livestock raising and to raise the accountability of leaders and specialists for guaranteeing the safety of socialist property. It is important to create a

situation of intolerance toward plunderers those who misappropriate funds other manifestations alien to our way of life."

Analyzing the state of affairs in livestock raising, Comrade D.A. Kunaev pointed especially to the necessity of expanding the production of pork and poultry, to raising the level of zoo-veterinary work, and to the full assimilation of capital investments earmarked for the construction of projects in the meat and dairy industry.

At the same time, Comrade D.A. Kunaev dealt at length with several other questions: the attention of the participants at the conference was directed to the urgency of measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

"It is necessary to give work an authentic mass character, to toughen the demand from members of the party on those having a weakness for alcoholic beverages and to make higher demands of the authorities of the collective, who bear a personal responsibility for the strengthening of labor discipline, order, and organization. It is necessary to accomplish a combination of basic organizational, legal-administrative, and education measures directed at the decisive strengthening of the anti-alcohol struggle and the heightening of its effectiveness, and to use in full measure the force of the workers; collectives and public opinion."

In his presentation, Comrade D.A. Kunaev spoke of strengthening adherence to procedures set for expenditures on bread and other products. "It is necessary to suppress decisively cases of a spendthrift attitude towards the products of nutrition."

Also mentioned was the necessity of the further development of collectivized horticulture and truck gardening and an increase through this of the production of agricultural products. At the same time, the inadmissibility of the use of gardening plots for the goal of money-grubbing and profit-making was pointed out.

Members of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Kazakh CP K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, O.S. Miroshkin, A.P. Rybnikov, and executive staff members of the Central Committee of the Kazakh CP and the KaSSR Council of Ministers took part in the work of the conference.

12768

CSO: 1830/625

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS WITH MASS INFORMATION LEADERS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 12 July 85 carries on page 1 a 550-word TajikTA article entitled "Means of Mass Information: Tasks of the Day - A Meeting of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadjikistan". The Tajik CP Central Committee met on 11 July 85 with leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of the republican journals and newspapers, the Tajik State Television and Radio organization, TajikTA, the Tajik State Committee for Publishing Houses, the Main Administration for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press of the Tajik Council of Ministers, and the Tajik CP Central Committee Publishing House. The participants focused on the tasks of the mass information organs in mobilizing workers to fulfill the plan for 1985, and the five-year plan as a whole. Major themes discussed were ways in which to accelerate the introduction of scientific and technical achievements in the workplace, methods by which enterprises can economize on material and labor resources, and the campaign to strengthen law and order within each organization. Speakers addressing the meeting included Second Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Yu. P. Belov, the editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA B. N. Pshenichniy, chairman of the Tajik State Television and Radio G. N. Kalandarov, and the director of the Tajik CP Central Committee Publishing House V. A. Ibragimov.

KAZAKH MVD CONFERENCE REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 August 85 carries on page 3 a 100-word KazTAG report entitled "On Intensifying the Struggle Against Infractions". On 1 August a conference was held in the Kazakh Ministry of Internal Affairs; chiefs of oblast divisions of the ministry and other officials were present. The conference examined the results of the work of republican internal affairs organs for the first half of 1985. KaSSR first deputy minister of Internal Affairs, E. O. Basarov, and chief of the political department of the KaSSR MVD, M. D. Kalmatayev, gave reports. It was noted that workers of the MVD organs strive to eliminate infractions, and to strengthen socialist discipline. A. G. Platayev, KaSSR Minister of Internal Affairs, addressed the conference.

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SOCIOLOGY

ARMENIAN JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW CODE OF LAWS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 June 85 p 4

[Interview with A. S. Dadayan, Armenian SSR Minister of Justice, by K. Zakharyan, KOMMUNIST correspondent: "The Law Is in Effect and Is Being Developed"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The first volume of the Armenian SSR Code of Laws has been published; it constitutes a systematized compilation of this republic's laws and quasi-legal acts. In connection with this, KOMMUNIST correspondent K. ZAKHARYAN requested Armenian Minister of Justice A. S. DADAYAN to answer a number of questions.

[Question] Ashot Sarukhanovich, what are the main characteristics of the Code of Laws, distinguishing it from previous systematic compilations of laws?

[Answer] The usual systematic compilations of laws are formed from the existing normative acts. By this time many thousands of them have been published. Frequently in practice one and the same question is regulated by several normative acts. But a code of laws eliminates the multiplicity of normative acts dealing with one and the same question. Thereby, the laws in effect become integrated, non-contradictory, and non-duplicating.

Another characteristic of a Code of Laws is that it is official in nature. Any state organ can refer to the normative statutes contained within the Code. Citizens can likewise base their own legal demands on references to the Code. This republic's Code of Laws is being issued as an official publication of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and the republic's Council of Ministers.

The Code presupposes the encompassing of all laws existing in the republic, and it possesses the necessary completeness. It can be used as a reliable source of laws in the overwhelming majority of cases involving the application of the law.

[Question] Tell us, please, about the history of the creation of the Code of Laws, its general prerequisites.

[Answer] The idea of creating a Code of Laws for the Soviet state was set forth as far back as 1922 by V. I. Lenin. In 1929 a draft law was worked out, entitled "On Approving and Putting into Operation a USSR Code of Laws." It provided for the putting into effect, beginning on 1 July 1930, on the entire territory of the USSR of the "Systematic Compilation of the laws," which would have conferred upon it the

title "Code of Laws of the USSR." It was not approved, however, inasmuch as under the conditions of instability in social relations (let's say, for example, the collectivization of agriculture) such a systematization of the laws did not really seem possible.

On 2 September 1976, by way of executing the decisions of the 25th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decrees entitled "On the Preparation and Publication of the Code of Laws of the Soviet State" and, dated 23 March 1978, "Problems of the Code of Laws of the USSR." Analogous decrees were adopted in all the Union republics. Thus, the foundation was laid for a great deal of work on carrying out the Leninist idea. The publication of the 12-volume Code of Laws of the USSR began in 1980 and will be completed in 1985, while that of our republic will be completed in 1987.

When speaking about the general prerequisites for preparing the Code, it should be noted that the dynamic nature of the development of Soviet society constantly moves to the fore new problems in economic, social, and cultural life, problems which require legal regulation. In order to remain effective, legal norms must sensitively reflect the changes which are occurring in society, and, consequently, they themselves must change and be developed. The importance of law and legality, their influence on social progress, are growing with each passing year. Juridical regulation is penetrating ever more intensively and profoundly into various spheres of life, the authority of the law is growing, and this is a principle of the development of socialist society.

[Question] Judging by what has been said, the preparation of the Code of Laws is an extremely labor-consuming project, painstaking and responsible. How is it organized and conducted?

[Answer] The over-all direction of the preparation and publication of this republic's Code of Laws is being carried out by an authoritative commission which was specially formed for this purpose. It includes the following persons: the minister of justice, the secretary of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, the administrator of affairs of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, the republic's procurator, the chairman of the Supreme Court, the minister of finance, the chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Questions, the first deputy chairman of this republic's Gosplan, the vice-president of the Armenian SSR's Academy of Sciences. The commission has been granted broad powers to solve the most important problems in preparing the Code of Laws. At periodically held sessions each prepared section of the Code is examined in detail and presented for approval by the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. The Commission has also been granted the right to entrust ministries and departments with the task of working out proposals concerning changes and additions to the existing laws, preparing new draft laws, introducing refinements in the scheme of the Code and the list of acts, subject to being developed and included in the Code.

[Question] The Code of Laws will, undoubtedly, evoke a great deal of interest, and many persons will want to become acquainted with it. How will it be disseminated?

[Answer] This republic's Goskomizdat is handling the problems of disseminating the Code. A subscription will be conducted by the established procedure. Naturally, a large part of the circulation is earmarked for institutions, law-enforcement organs, libraries, etc.

The Armenian SSR Code of Laws consists of 3 volumes. It has been supplied with a chronological list of the included acts, an alphabetical-subject index, and other reference information which facilitate the use of its materials. The summarized reference material for the entire compilation of the Code will be contained in the 8th volume.

[Question] What importance do workers in the field of jurisprudence attribute to the Code of Laws?

[Answer] It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of the Code of Laws. It constitutes a further systematization, a renewal of the laws, a filling in of the blank spaces in the legal regulation of state, economic, social, and other relations. The following Leninist concept is well known: law is politics. In turn, the political life of a social organism must be regulated by the laws.

The Code will, undoubtedly, be used not only by jurists and workers in the state apparatus but also by citizens. For them it will become an extremely important source of knowledge about the laws, about their own rights and obligations. It reflects to the fullest extent possible all the legislation pertaining to the principles of the state and social system, the democratic principles of state administration, the political, labor, housing, and other rights and duties of citizens. It includes all the norms pertaining to the struggle against crime and other violations of the law.

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SOCIOLOGY

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA COMMENTS ON SUPREME COURT PLENUM

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Jun 85 p 13

[Article by Arkadiy Vaksberg: "By Law and Conscience--Notes from the USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] I'm beginning, perhaps, not from the most important thing, and now I'll explain why.

I'm writing these notes not from a clear impression, not immediately after the last scheduled plenary session of our country's highest judicial organ concluded its work, but several weeks later when impressions have already asserted themselves. And I ask myself, what do I recall clearest of all, which moment in this discussion replete with problems, in the arguments about complicated judicial matters upon which rest difficult, at times dramatic, human features? Which moment imprints itself and then surfaces just then in memory, which one returns thoughtfully to those recent and, at the same time, fleeting days of the past?

I answer without hesitation. It came with the salutary closing remarks to his colleagues from the speech of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, upon opening the plenum.

In my notebook they are written just so (not word for word, of course, and not with stenographic exactitude, but with the reliable essentials, I'm certain). "The judge's mission in criminal matters does not end with the pronouncement of sentence. Could it be that the judge is indifferent to what will happen and what is happening to the person judged after sentence has been made? The convicted person, let's say, is deprived of freedom for two, three, or five or ten years. Everything somehow has been taken into account: the gravity of the act, the degree of guilt, and aggravating circumstances. And, of course, there's personal information. But, practically speaking, how does carrying out a sentence take place, and under what concrete conditions? Have the means of punishment been selected precisely? Do they exert a beneficial influence on the rehabilitation of the convicted? Judges do not know this now. But they must know! After all, this is very important so that the rehabilitation process has maximum effect and so that the punishment is not formal, but effective. Unfortunately, in practice it is very difficult for the judge to control how a sentence he pronounced actually turns out. This is why everyone should support the still rare experiences of those judges who systematically show interest in how sentences are served. Without this, their judicial duties cannot be considered as having been fully concluded.

Is there somehow a peculiar, special, even narrow professional question which has been etched in my memory, an impression I have that I want to share with the reader?

Hardly, only because in this most reasonable desire from an unexpected source, concern was expressed about man, guilty before society, which reflected not a good, but a practical humanity without which socialist justice might be deprived of some very essential facets.

No, it's not only this. It is still because this recommendation has special sense and meaning and takes into account by whom and when it was stated. It makes me aspire to skillfully and fruitfully combine the strictest laws with common sense to overcome red tape and formalism, especially unbearable when speaking about a man's life. It's all the same to the indifferent bureaucrat who in reality, but not on paper, doesn't care whose fate is in his hands. To the citizen concerned about the genuine interests of society, who has placed the triumph of justice higher than personal ambition, there can never be indifference.

This is the most important thought I perceived in the words of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court. They sounded fresh, impressive and unusually timely.

Why then did I say that I begin not from the most important thing? This is because the plenum's center of attention, as a matter of fact, was on completely different matters. The varied and heavy day's agenda opened with two basic reports dedicated to the diverse aspects of the activities of the judicial organs. The chairman's introductory speech set the tone for discussion--concrete, businesslike, frank, devoid of even the slightest amount of showiness and aimed at judicial practices to keep up with the times by helping society successfully resolve problems of great importance to the state. This tendency was most distinctly developed during discussions of the first agenda point which was voiced dryly and even boringly, but which touched upon one of the most burning national, but by no means narrow, judicial problems. The point was described thusly: "On the practice of applying legislation by judges on the responsibility for issuance from industrial enterprises of poor quality, non-standard or incomplete products and for placing such goods with commercial enterprises."

The extreme length of the title is explained by the judicial profession's need for exact terminology and understanding--exactness barring any approximation which always is being changed by grievous mistakes when resolving concrete matters. The dryness of the formalization was forgotten immediately after the first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, Sergey Ivanovich Gusev, began his report, one that was full of strong, but hardly joyful, facts.

The quality of production--and the court! In what connection do we find these two spheres that abut one another? And is it really possible that conviction and prison are the best means of raising the quality of production?

Such questions certainly come before our readers. The answers to them were contained in the report. Losses from the manufacture of faulty products taken

into account (only those accounted for!) is calculated in figures with many zeros, in which the guilty have a bearing on not more than two percent of this sum. In all, only to have a bearing...for "to have a bearing" still doesn't mean to obtain. Only by means of the slightest trickle do the most modest of deductions from earnings flow into the treasury even in this inconsequential way, not compensating for the powerful torrent which results from them. This flow is due to slovenliness, irresponsibility and a defiant regard for this matter.

In truth, what is the reason? Why is there slovenliness and irresponsibility? And are there no objective conditions? Don't irregularities in the economic mechanism contribute to the "production of defective goods?" This was discussed at the plenum.

But which objective reasons explain the defects, for example, that the chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Court, Aleksandr Nikiforovich Yakimenko, spoke about? A large shipment of boots was sent to be sold with heel pieces at the toe and not at the heel. Just what shortcomings in the economic mechanism gave birth to this absolute waste? And would it not be more correct to find the guilty hack-workers and fine them? Money--that is first and foremost. But it's not just money...

At the same time, the guilty have not been found. That is, as is apparent to anyone, they "took place" in actuality. Judicially they have not been found. The government has assumed all losses. But only a symbolic punishment befell the makers of the defective goods. Their products, reflecting great originality of presentation by the "authors" on the utility and esthetics of footwear, became displays at the only republic exhibition of its kind, which, more properly, should be called an exhibition of shame and disgrace.

But that's just the trouble, that neither shame nor disgrace, more often than not, is felt by the makers of defective goods. That is why corrective measures aimed at influencing them, which while claiming to be a panacea, are hardly considered more than a tribute to formality.

There is no countermanding law established for such anti-governmental activities and for physical and criminal responsibility. If one is not adopted, or is adopted poorly, the content of its preventive force is devalued. Those who participated in this judgement have already spoken about this. Hardly by summoning all accused waste makers to appear before the court and recognizing that repression is neither the most important nor the sole means in the struggle to improve production quality, many speakers, at the same time, spoke about the demoralizing influence of a general pardon where society both morally and physically pays for the acts of willful slipshod workers who greedily deal with the genuine prices given them and the just needs of consumers--that is, in other words, all of us.

Great interest in this regard was expressed by the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards, Igor Ivanovich Isayev, in his speech. He stated that the average fine levied on slipshod workers amounts to 23 rubles. And this is the case during the systematic issuance on non-standard products which results in millions in losses to the government.

Let's cite another example also contained in the speech of I. I. Isayev. Do you know why, for example, even during the hottest days when almost all sprinkling devices made by the Kropotkinskiy Plant "Raduga" completely failed? This is because 90 percent of their subassemblies did not correspond to the blueprints. In all likelihood, herein lies a multitude of objective and subjective reasons. But no matter what the reasons, do we have to tolerate the fact that year after year laws are broken and cause society great moral and physical damage? After all, these worthless devices are not only manufactured, but are turned out for a specific purpose, go to those who vitally need them and are paid for as if they are high-quality, suitable-for-use items. And they are included in statistical accounts and reports. For this garbage we pay salaries and bonuses, show our appreciation and offer promotions. Who are we kidding, someone else's uncle, or ourselves? Is someone going to be responsible for waste, for eye wash and lies? Yes or no?

Against a background of many similar examples cited by the orators, who without bias stated our established losses from waste, other figures were also disturbing: the number of legal cases that have been stimulated in this regard. They we enumerated separately by republic. In several, such cases are counted not in the dozens, but by ones, although the total from waste now amounts to hundreds of thousands of rubles.

From the varied and diverse reasons, I'll name just one, hardly an important one. The USSR deputy prosecutor, Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov, devoted much time to it in his presentation.

The law was wisely established so that criminal responsibility for such deeds is borne not by the rank and file (although, to be honest, with shoddy workmanship the guilty are often the "rank and file"), but by management personnel: the enterprise director, the chief engineer or the chief of the technical control office. But right among these people are powerful defenders. Intercession, telephone calls, convincing requests, pathetic conjuring and threatening shouts are all used to shield the "wholesome worker," the "indispensable specialist" from the blow. On occasion, some wastemaker may occupy a high social position. He may be a deputy of a local soviet. In such a case, "rescue" is not needed in the petitions. The executive committee simply declines to hold the deputy responsible. Overcoming powerful resistance to those who intercede and protect is not an easy matter. And the jurists sometimes just pass and yield. It is evident that not all do this. We know that many prosecutors and judges consistently and with principle use all legal factors to reach an agreement to hold the "slippery" law breaker accountable. And they bring these cases to a conclusion, honestly fulfilling their official, professional and civic duties. At times, personal courage is needed for this.

Turning to the jurists, the USSR minister of trade, Grigoriy Ivanovich Vashchenko, who participated in the discussions, sadly joked, "Unfortunately, we do not fear you--but we must. If we calculate that heightened punishment increases the quality of goods produced, of course, it's not necessary. But deliberate irresponsibility helps still less."

Exposing the real culprits in such matters is a laborious and troublesome task. The real ones are sometimes far away: those who failed to supply the

manufacturer with good quality raw materials which respond to standardized components and subassemblies. And sometimes the real ones are not only far away but still in high places: management personnel who knowingly provide incorrect instructions, some of which have been "corrected" with closed eyes. There is often a lack of time, effort and skill to reveal the entire series of events and get to the necessary link. But there is fortitude, there is civic conscience, loyalty to official duty. And so, irresponsibility is born. It is born and gives rise to...

These sketchy notes hardly provide the reader with a complete representation of what took place at the USSR Supreme Court plenum on one of the most important national economic problems. But the level of discussion, I think, had obvious biases. They spoke, not alluding to other things and not occupying themselves with abstract theories, everyone in his own place taking care of his own business. For the jurists this means carrying out everything prescribed in the law, without making allowances and exceptions. There are no exceptions for those who have highly placed patrons. And there are no allowances for "conditions" that permit someone not to observe the law. That very spirit of self criticism and adversity somehow was not window dressing, and willfulness and implacability to any law violations, especially ones that infringed on the rights of citizens, had dominion over the discussions of the second point on the agenda: "On courts adopting legislation to regulate review procedures for supervision of sentences which have been determined and established according to criminal cases." The report on this issue was given by the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich Smolentsev.

There is a normal and usual means to correct erroneous verdicts--by a court of the second (appeal) instance. And this special and unusual means by superior courts of administration can be done only by appeal of the responsible parties enumerated in the law. It is special in the sense that it is a reexamination of an already approved verdict that has been legally enforced.

On the one hand, it is hypothesized that there cannot be errors which are not corrected in good time at a "local" level. On the other, it is recognized that anything is possible: judicial supervisory organs just serve as one of the serious guarantees to ensure adherence to the law. Better late, than never. This well-known saying is sounded not figuratively, but literally, when applied to judicial supervision.

And so the USSR Supreme Court, in turn, resolved to subject supervisory practices for criminal matters to correlation and analysis. Correlation showed that the number of judicial errors which had to be corrected in special, but not "usual" order, unfortunately did not decrease. Supervisory request instances are revoked or changed in approximately two percent of all verdicts.

Two percent is not a large amount. But first, in absolute numbers (on a country-wide scale!) it's not quite that small. Secondly, behind these numbers and percents stand men's fates. An examination of a verdict under the supervisory procedure system requires time and is quite a complicated judicial procedure. But a man waits...

Many examples were cited. Here's one of them. Yu-Ko was convicted of murder by one of the people's courts. Both in the preliminary investigation and in court he requested that his alibi be verified--this was refused: this, they said, was a pretext, an attempt to avoid punishment. Even the oblast court waved aside his arguments during the examination of the appeal complaint. The complaints of Yu-Ko, addressed to the legal processes inspectorate, were also diverted while the recurrent complaint was not brought to the attention of the republic's supreme court chairman. It was thought that the rights of Yu-Ko were violated and the verdict was appealed. The appeal was satisfied. The matter was returned to the prosecutor's office for further investigation. Yu-Ko's alibi was confirmed. The case against him was dropped.

One can approach this from two standpoints, and both are justified. It can be (and is necessary!) to say. Really, can't we carry out the check in a timely way, and, at the same time, avoid legal mistakes which can become fatal? This can be said in another way. It's all well and good that reliable guarantees to rectify legal errors have been established. There is a mechanism to check the activities of lower judicial organs, a mechanism to restore violated legality. Let it even be delayed, but, at the same time, restored.

The USSR Supreme Court plenum scrutinized the problem in such dual unity giving special attention to the further improvement in the work of judicial administrative organs.

He who might think that a higher judicial instance is restricted to general appeals and pronounced desires will be sadly mistaken. Such "petty" and specialized questions were discussed, the very existence of which non-jurists could hardly suspect. In some way one of these decisions might directly affect the interests of someone who turns out to be involved in the sphere of legal proceedings.

Many theoreticians and practitioners think, for example, that an administrative court instance can change a verdict as soon as some kind of especially significant, or more customary, "screaming" law violation has been detected (just try to determine precisely which ones "cry out" and which do not). The plenum rejected this point of view. "Such a position," said Ye. A. Smolentsev in his report, "contradicts the entire substance of socialist justice and it is impossible to absolutely agree with it. Any--I underscore, any judicial error not corrected according to reasons of appeals instances, must be rectified by a supervisory body."

Then there's this problem. To an unskilled person the matter almost seems to be clerical, when actually it represents the most important problems.

The complaint has been rejected. Most often the plaintiff is informed laconically, in a quite imprecise manner: "the guilt for something has been corroborated by this and that and there is no basis on which to change the verdict." But, meanwhile the complaint contains the unfolding arguments, legal references, references to the materials in the case. It contains omissions noted in the preliminary and court investigations, discrepancies in the verdicts and some unavoidable discrepancies. The conclusions are criticized

by which justice was reached. But the response of the supervisory body contains not a word of this.

Now this cannot happen. In any case, it must not! In his speech V. I. Terebilov noted that in a response to a complaint, the question must be settled. Literally every argument of a complaint, if it is rejected, must then be referred to in a response and conclusively refuted (otherwise, this is not a response, but rather an answer written for form only).

In the decree adopted by the plenum, so important for providing legitimacy, the concept took on the character of a norm, mandatory for all courts examining supervisory complaints.

By the way, during the discussion of this question, a short but extremely significant exchange of remarks flared up. A member of the supreme court of one of the union republics proposed to limit the circle of those legally entitled to appeal to judicial supervisory organs with complaints against the verdicts. I recall that when submitting an appeal that such a list exists (the convicted person, the defense lawyer, etc.). But a complaint under the supervisory procedure can be submitted by any citizen, any collective, any organization--anyone who for any reason considers the verdict erroneous and unjust.

Naturally, narrowing the circle of people legally empowered to appeal to supervisory instances might decrease the number of complaints and might lessen the workload of judges. But who would gain from such justice?

"We must respond to the complaints of diverse outsiders," the orator developed his thought, "who have only limited information on a case. This practice must change."

It was at this point that V. I. Terebilov interrupted the speaker.

"Well, and if it's a deputy who makes a request to verify the legality of a verdict? After all for a given case, isn't he too an 'outsider?' Or is he simply an indifferent person? He might even be a neighbor. 'I've lived alongside the convicted person for 40 years,' he writes. 'I know him like a book.' I think it's necessary to speak out with your opinion. This person is displaying civic action and social consciousness, but we brush him aside. 'You're an outsider. We're not interested in your arguments.' No, we don't travel this path."

Should we strive to see that there are not more complaints, but less? It would seem that the answer is simple. But is this so? If their number is small, does this mean that everything is in order, that there is nothing to dispute, and that the sentenced person sincerely agrees with the verdict?

Concern over this very important question was expressed by Robert Germanovich Tikhomirov, a member of the USSR Supreme Court. He mentioned that for approximately 70 percent of the verdicts up on appeal, generally complaints have not been lodged, and then "some" of them ("some" does not mean "many!") are

rescinded in the supervisory procedure as having been carried out without sufficient basis. What is happening here?

"It's legal propaganda," said R. G. Tikhomirov. "The people are insufficiently informed about the legal guarantees at the disposal of the citizen." Practically everyone who decided to cave in to the verdict, but didn't think it just, believe that "if you complain, you'll only make matters worse for yourself." These citizens do not know that the law forbids worsening the condition of the convicted if he appeals. They don't know that the worst alternative for submitting an appeal is to retain the same punishment set by the court. Why don't we make everyone aware of this most humane rule? Are we really interested in the fact that the baseless verdict remains hard and fast only for the sake of a cheerful statistic and "to make life easier" for the administrative levels? This is no longer a judicial question, but a social and civic one...

My notes, only to the smallest degree, encompass all problems which, over several days, were discussed at the country's highest judicial forum. I knew that my notes would be just bits and pieces and an outline. They will not touch on many agenda points, and won't succeed in presenting the decrees adopted by the plenum. They fail to tell about the dozens of cases which were examined on appeals of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR general prosecutor.

I wanted to reproduce the atmosphere that reigned at the plenum, the uncompromising polemics, the extent of intellectual thought and the need to strictly serve the law. By responding to the burning and critical problems of social development and by tactfully listening to the pulse of the time, judges of the highest rank resolve their own and, consequently, our common problems in the name of law, justice and order.

The broadest publicity assures the successful development of society in overcoming shortcomings that have yet to be eliminated. These notes, which you have read, serve to fulfill that principle.

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SOCIOLOGY

REORGANIZATION OF ARSSR MINISTRY OF CONSUMER SERVICES URGED

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by I. Tomchin, KOMMUNIST special correspondent: "On the Agenda of Ministries and Departments": "I am Starting Apartment Renovations"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] Not long ago I encountered an old friend on the street. We exchanged "hellos" and inquired about each other's health. I felt that he was not in good spirits.

"What has happened?"

"Nothing special."

"Really? You seem bothered by something."

He told me that he had in no way been able to begin apartment renovations; he had been postponing them for some years. Finally he had managed to get together a certain amount of money and had then gone to the "flea market" to look for skilled workmen.

"Why to the flea market?"

The question obviously sounded naive. My friend smiled and said maliciously that he taught geography in a school, as I ought to know. At the pedagogical institute, he had been taught neither to lay tile, nor to install plumbing nor even to wield a paintbrush. Whatever for? Everyone ought to master his craft. And then one can't get along without professionals.

"But look, there is a specialized administration for apartment repair in this city," I insisted.

"There is such an administration. I've had the misfortune of knowing it very well. But we didn't like each other. As the age-old song goes, 'Don't speak about him to me.'"

...Many residents of Yerevan are well acquainted with the moonlighters' flea markets which have arisen spontaneously and flourished just as spontaneously

beside the Rossiya movie theater and at Shaumyan Square. What is this child of scarcity, this creature of costs in the organization of consumer services? To say it briefly--AN ASSEMBLAGE OF ABLE-BODIED MEN, THE MAJORITY OF WHOM DO NOT WORK AND WHO ACTIVELY TRADE IN ON THE RESULTANT SCARCITY. They have the eyesight of snipers, the sense of smell of tracking dogs and the logic of profiteers. They sit on benches or "idle about" in small groups in the shade of plane trees and lackadaisically smoke, exchange information about how demand is developing and mentally propose a "toast" to the service which causes the moonlighting trade to flourish by virtue of its imperfection and inertia.

From the moonlighters one can buy everything required for conveniences and comforts in the bathroom, kitchen and entryway. Where they get all this is a secret shrouded in darkness. However, everyone does know that no domestic or foreign supplier will send tiles, parquet flooring, metal plates, kitchen sinks or washbasins for cash on delivery if they are of superior quality or if demand for them should run high.

The moonlighters "get hold" of all these articles. And they sell them for prices that you wouldn't immediately believe on hearing them and that would make you queasy. They charged my friend a sum for imported tile that exceeded the state price by virtually 4 times, for a washbasin one that exceeded it by nearly 10 times and for a stone double sink one that exceeded it by 5 times.

"That's very expensive," he said, dropping his gaze and clearly embarrassed about his "stinginess."

"That's a fixed price; everybody knows it. It may vary within fifty, one way or the other," the profiteer from scarcity explained; after all he was a plumber, he was also a tile-layer and he was a painter.

"But if I have everything necessary, how much do you take for labor?" my friend asked, taking the part of the employer this time.

The moonlighter warned him that the going price, although without official status, was unvarying. There were no variations in either direction. He named figures in the realm of the fabulous, exceeding the state prices for apartment-renovation services by 10 times and more.

My friend was unable to pay the prices and lost interest in being an "employer." He lost interest altogether in carrying out apartment renovations--as it were, an insurmountable obstacle had arisen across his path.

A few years later, still without having reached mutual understanding at the moonlighters' flea market, my friend again went to the Yerevan City Administration for Dwelling Renovation. What had changed now?

At the end of last year the ArSSR Ministry of Consumer Services, under whose immediate jurisdiction this administration lies, changed leadership. To the lot of the new comrades fell an unenviable legacy--the administration was in desperate straits, as they say. Indebtedness to ordering parties was 147,000 rubles, long-term credit amounted to 110,000 rubles and losses to 140,000 rubles, while direct deficit was 179,000 rubles (this group of workers pocketed advances made by clients on renovations which were never carried out).

The materials in reserve comprised 50 cubic meters of wood scraps and nothing further. Falsifications proliferated, as did every kind of shoddy workmanship, the balancing of books was in a chaotic condition and stocktaking was confused. It is still impossible to say how many clients were driven away and how many orders remained unfulfilled.

The then chief of the Administration was dismissed "having submitted his resignation voluntarily" and the new one was assigned the cleaning of the Augéan stables with blessings and sent off with kind words.

The new management set diligently to work. The cadres and finances were put in order and a list of clients was prepared to the fullest possible extent. The apartments of long-standing "moss-covered" clients were visited, priorities and deadlines for carrying out renovations were established and orders for materials were compiled.

And then, once funds had quietly accumulated, the Administration decided to let the general public know about itself. Some people warned the chief that he should refrain from advertising, that he wasn't yet firmly established and would not be able to handle the torrent of customers. But he took the risk. At the beginning of January the announcement was made on the radio and on television: "We are accepting orders for all types of apartment renovation work. We guarantee good quality and meeting of the deadlines agreed upon."

They waited a day, they waited a week, but not only no torrent, but not even a trickle followed. Altogether only a few people responded to the advertisement!

So, why does a new client fail to rush to the Administration for Apartment Renovation? It's very simple--he has lost confidence in this honorable bureau. Also, the power of inertia is at work, driving him to the moonlighter.

It is said that the person should not seek the service, but the service the person. Now, the workers at the helm of the service that concerns us here have come to the point of seeking customers energetically. But the point is that they are looking for a client and counting as before on his complaisance. The customer, however, is no longer the same. The limited list of services in the capital and maintenance repair of dwellings does not suit him, nor do the protracted deadlines for filling orders, the assortment and quality of materials and the inability to carry out individual projects.

In the city there is not one single model apartment renovated by consumer services; there is neither a fair nor even a kiosk with a set of equipment and a collection of decorating materials. But people don't want to "buy a pig in a poke," preferring to see with their own eyes what the service sector can do.

For the sake of objectivity it must be said that a number of experienced craftsmen work in the sections of the Administration that are responsible for carrying out work, but their abilities are not utilized and they lounge around for days waiting for orders. And there are no guarantees that none of them will turn up among the moonlighters.

The main function of the Administration, as stated in the statute concerning it that was adopted by the Ministry in November 1984 is "to carry out consumer services in the field of renovation and construction of dwellings (apartments) as well as nonresidential buildings, to introduce progressive methods of renovation--construction work with use of the latest building materials, equipment and mechanisms and to provide incentives for innovation and inventiveness."

There are fine words and noble aims. But the real equivalent of these regulations ought to be the organization of a job and its result--renovation.

Without regard for the (quite insignificant) measures adopted by the Ministry to strengthen the base of the Administration, it still REMAINS A WEAK AND IMMOBILE ORGANIZATION reminiscent of a thin-blooded provincial office where manual work predominates and the scale of activity is small. Planning indicators also bear witness to this. Thus, the total plan for services to be carried out for the public was 265,000 rubles. And this in a city of a million!

Even such an indicator, however, is not easy to fulfill. THE MAIN CRITICISM IS THE UNSATISFACTORY MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPLY. An order was filled only for 18 items out of a list of 82 materials and plumbing articles. THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES FOR WHICH DEMAND IS HEAVY IS EXTREMELY LIMITED. With such a supply system, there can be no talk of attracting new clients or of a rhythm for carrying out renovation projects as ordered.

In a word, apartment repairs seem to constitute one of those forms of service which, as noted at the recently held Plenum of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, is not responding to the public's growing demand or taking fully into account the structure of demand as it develops.

In the resolution adopted on March 7, 1985 by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, measures are planned to bring about a significant increase, starting in 1986, in the volume of construction and renovation projects carried out at the people's expense. But now it is already necessary to carry out reorganization and regularize supply. By many it is said, and with good reason, that it would be expedient to remove the staff of the Administration for Dwelling Renovation from the personnel of the Ministry of Consumer Services and establish an independent specialized organization under the jurisdiction of the republic.

It is necessary to extend the economic autonomy of this service, make it more accessible to the people and establish those economic and organizational conditions conducive to the initiative and enterprise of workers and to productive quality workmanship. It is time to review some obsolete norms and rates, to make more precise the service's deadlines, priority-setting and ordering system and to make firmer its accountability to its clients.

Clearly, the creation of affiliates or sections (shops) in every rayon of the city would be justified. It would not hurt to think about which renovation services could INCORPORATE COOPERATION WITH ENTERPRISES IN OTHER BRANCHES. It would be useful to imitate the experience of the Latvian capital, where an agreement of collaboration has been concluded among industrial enterprises and consumer-service organizations.

There must be no delay in setting up a suite with models of decorative materials and with equipping model apartments. There must be a practical solution to the problem of organizing a rental center with a designer-consultation service and long-term leasing of small-scale mechanized equipment and tools to those residents and newcomers who wish to create comfort in their apartments with their own hands.

It is important that within a short time the public be aware of changes in this area. Then each of us will be able to take heart and resolve: "I Am Starting Apartment Renovations."

9582

CSO: 1830/686

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL SCIENCES CONFERENCE ON LATVIA AS SOVIET REPUBLIC

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATIVYA in Russian 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Brotherly Family of Soviet Peoples"]

[Excerpts] A republic scientific-practical conference entitled "The Latvian SSR in the Fraternal Family of the Peoples of the USSR" and dedicated to the 45th anniversary of the re-establishment of the Soviet power in Latvia took place on June 12 in the Latvian Communist Party (CPLa) Central Committee's House of Political Education. It was organized by the CPLa Central Committee, the Department of Social Sciences of the LaSSR Academy of Science's, the republic Academy of Science's Institute of History, the CPLa Central Committee's Institute of Party History, the LaSSR State University imeni P. Stuchka and the republic's Knowledge Society.

The conference was opened with the introductory speech by CPLa Central Committee Secretary A. V. Gorbunov.

The conference considered a wide range of questions being studied by the republic's social scientists. They were, above all, the themes "Forty Five Years along the Socialist Path," which also includes a number of economic and socio-political questions of the republic's development, and "Criticism of Falsifications of the 1940 Socialist Revolution in Latvia," which gives a well-argued response to our ideological foes.

It was noted at the conference that re-establishment of the Soviet power in Latvia in 1940, the founding of the LaSSR and its entry into the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic were a turning point in the history of the Latvian people. It became possible as a result of the heroic struggle of the workers against the bourgeois dictatorship which they had carried on for over 20 years. The decisive role in the victory of the socialist revolution in Latvia as played by the working class and the working peasantry led by Latvia's communist party. Latvia has come a long way since those memorable days. These were years of extensive revolutionary and socio-economic changes, of an extremely difficult war, of economic reconstruction and of the building and strengthening of socialism. Latvia's workers, with the help of the fraternal republics, have now created a strong economic potential and reached a high level of development of culture and social relations.

The republic's social scientists have recently prepared a number of interesting works that are meaningful both from a theoretical and a practical viewpoint. Among them are a general study "The Building of Socialism in the Baltic Republics," a fundamental work "The Working Class of the Latvian SSR, 1940-1980" which is to be published soon, a book "The Historical Path of the Construction of Socialism," a reference publication "Soviet Latvia," the collective work "The Contemporary Rural Population of Soviet Latvia and Its Culture," "The Reactionary Immigration from the Baltic Republics Today," a collection of documents entitled "Socialist Reforms in the LaSSR's Agriculture" and a number of other publications prepared by sociologists. These works help one to better understand the processes of socialist development that are taking place in the republic at the present stage. They also show what else needs to be done to speed up socio-economic progress.

Social scientists must generalize the historical experience of the guiding work of the CPSU at all stages of the construction of socialism and communism, study the achievements of the Leninist national policy and questions of the economic and cultural cooperation between Soviet Latvia and the fraternal republics, give an appropriate rebuff to bourgeois falsifiers of the history of LaSSR and wage an ideological offensive against ideological foes.

12892

CSO: 1800/334

SOCIOLOGY

USSR COMMENTARY DISCLAIMS WORSHIP BAN IN LITHUANIA

LD160908 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0001 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Jonas Kezys commentary]

[Text] The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL DAILY claims that Catholicism is professed mostly illegally in Lithuania at present. Such information is totally incomprehensible to the residents of Lithuania.

There are 630 parishes in Lithuania, each having a house of worship of its own which is in a much better state now than in the years of bourgeois rule. Large sums of money are allocated for the repair and restoration of churches. For instance, during the past 3-4 years along, about half a million rubles have been spent on the restoration of St Peter and Paul Church in Vilnius.

If Catholicism is professed illegally, as the daily claims, then why should the churches be taken such care of? And if worship takes place at church, it means it is legal. Moreover, priests are trained, too. In postwar years, 485 graduates from the acclasiastical seminary have been ordained priests. Is there any sense in all this talk about Catholicism being professed illegally when in such small republic as Lithuania about 700 priests are registered as practicing officially? Can there be any talk about the allegedly illegal position of believers if last year's jubilee service was held throughout the churches of Lithuania to mark the 500th anniversary of St Kazimieras' death? At present the clergy of Lithuania's Catholic churches are getting ready for another jubilee—the 600th anniversary of the christening of Lithuania to be marked in 1987. A jubilee committee has been set up.

What talk can there be about a ban on worship if 160,000 copies of the fifth edition of the liturgical prayer book has come off the press this year? It makes on the average 254 copies of the prayer book per each parish.

And it must be pointed out that a number of Catholic churches in the Lithuanian countryside at present, even during Easter or Christmas, gather not more than 30 or 40 worshippers.

According to the regulations for religious communities, the diocese have the right to establish shops for the production of devotional articles and sell them at stands by the church. Children and teenagers who are taught religion by their parents in accordance with their faith are freely catechized and confirmed at Catholic churches.

If, according to the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, Catholicism in Lithuania is professed illegally, then why are there six dioceses with five bishops?

The diocese curiae and their ordinaries enjoy normal conditions in their work and life. For example, the curia of the Kaunas Archdiocese and Vilkaviskis Diocese have accommodation of 600 square meters, and the Telsiai Diocese has about 400 square meters. The Vilnius Archdiocese has a three-story house of its own. Good accommodation for curiae and flats for the ordinaries also exist in the Panevezys and Kaunadorys Dioceses. When necessary, each religious community may acquire a house of its own.

State authorities do not interfere into the canon activity of the church. Nobody limits the time and length of services in churches. No office regulates liturgical reforms carried out by the church or issues any instructions in this respect. This is the internal affair of the church.

I have listed here but a few facts that provide indisputable proof that there is no need for Lithuanian believers to profess Catholicism secretly and to worship illegally. Believers of all denominations can practice religion freely if the church or faith are not used as a screen for hostile activities, if no discord or hatred are fermented in connection with religious cults.

CSO: 1809/15

SOCIOLOGY

TV VIEWERS ON CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

LD161957 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Aug 85

[From "These Days' Postbag" program presented by Viktor Beketov]

[Text] Greetings, comrades! I have already had occasion to speak about the huge variety of correspondence sent to our editorial desk; it reflects the multi-facetedness of life itself, and the variety of the authors' interests. In this context, it is not rare for one to encounter very conflicting opinions on one and the same issues: some, for example, would like to continue the debate on vehicle servicing—and they pose more and more new questions—others consider motoring to be a fairly idle affair, and complain about the lack of orchard-gardening equipment. There are letters of complaint about some hockey match or another not being shown, and in the same mailbag one discovers complaints about schedules being overloaded with sports transmissions. I somehow chanced to cite the grievances of a group of girls on the subject of the poor quality of cosmetics, and shortly after I received a response from an elderly woman to the effect that one can live without cosmetics, but it is simply impossible to do without gumshoes in the autumn season. In a word, there are as many opinions as there are people. This truth could have gone uncontested had it not touched on the issues which we have decided to talk about today. For here, among hundreds and thousands of television viewers' letters, there are not even two varying points of view. There are not, because the topic is the necessity to continue the resolute struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism.

Something, I dare say, that is unique: even amateurs of spirits—and there are letters from them that end up in the post—are voting for the eradication of this evil from life in our society. What is one to say about other people, moreover about women, and mothers of families? And the main thought, ringing in every letter, is—why not be tempted again by easy profit from sales of alcohol? Could not the matter be reduced to a short-term campaign, after which, as a rule, it gets even worse? Understandably, there are also reports about good changes, which can be observed practically everywhere: the production of alcoholic drink has been cut back, the quantity of alcohol trade outlets has been greatly reduced, there has been a significant shortfall in the number of drunks on streets and on public transport, and rows [skandaly] in families have quietened down. All this is so, write our authors, but similar shifts

have also occurred in the past, when fairly strict decisions were adopted on the very same issue, but the matter was not drawn to its conclusion. Therefore, a certain reticence which is manifested in the majority of letters is understandable, when there is talk of positive changes: to wit--how, somehow, not to overpraise, or, as popular parlance has it, not to put the evil eye on it. All the more since, here and there, attempts to hold on to old positions are not ceasing, and people are acting on the principle of 'Don't drink, but do buy.' And, strange as it may seem, such actions are perpetrated under a specious excuse and are accompanied by references to government documents. Here, for example, is the decision of the Miass City Executive Council, Chelyabinsk Oblast, published in MIASSKIY RABOCHIY newspaper. [video shows clippings from newspaper]

"In fulfillment of the resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers of 17 May 1985 on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism, and eradicate home-distilling"--that is how this declaration brings in solemn manner--"the city soviet executive committee of people's deputies has allowed the marketing of viticulture products..."--and it goes on to give an inventory of 57 provisions stores, branches cafes and canteens where spirits may be obtained. It is true that the marketing of viticulture products in cafes and canteens "is allowed for the carrying out of wedding and funeral ceremonies." In fairly extensive announcement, where the words allowed, and it is allowed, occur in every paragraph, only twice is prohibition encountered: "It is forbidden to bring viticulture products acquired from retail enterprises to canteens and cafes, and the sale of beer in cultural-entertainment enterprises, at the station, and at the No 1 shop is forbidden."

It is not difficult to calculate in whose favour--teetotalers or alcoholics--the balance has been drawn up. But what is most of all astonishing is that all this advertising for watering holes [pitevnyye tochki] is carried under the heading Officials Section in the organ of the city party committee and the city soviet of people's deputies. If we are to talk about newspaper announcements, then TV viewer Ivanov from Omsk has sent us yet another clipping where OMSKAYA PRAVDA in its section after the criticism carried on 21 May--i.e., on the fifth day after the famous resolution--a communication from the head of public catering of the oblast executive committee on the fact that it is planned to open two beer bars, two beer restaurants and a beer-hall on Zelenyy Islands, while Selenyy Island, as the author of the letter explains, is a place of mass relaxation for the city's working people; how can public catering build its plans on such a precarious basis. Exclude wine and vodka from commodity circulation plans and put the material stimulation of workers outside dependence on spirits sales. That is the demand which is expressed in many letters from TV viewers. And on no account, as Olga Aleksandrovna Verderevskaya from the city of Yelabuga in Tatar ASSR reckons, can one take on trust the counter-arguments that, without the sale of alcohol, there will not be anywhere to get money to pay out salaries to physicians and teachers, and pensions and benefits. Of course, it is advantageous to trade in spirits, writes apropos of this Vera Georgyevna Bolokhova from Smolensk. The plan is being fulfilled, the shop-assistants frequently drink, the leaders are

are generally drunk first thing in the morning, and shifty cashiers will not balk at short-changing drunks. Therefore it is with such difficulty and unwillingness that the trading organizations are changing over: they really are in mourning over the lost revenue. [Video shows letters]

One of the most widespread violations of the rules and regulations of trade is the sale of spirits near enterprises, children's and educational establishments, and working people's places of relaxation. Letters with reports of such facts prevail in our postbag. For example, Georgiy Vasilyevich Vasiliyev from Vitebsk writes about this; in his letter he attaches a plan of the location of the named facilities testifying to their undesirable proximity. [Video shows hand-drawn map]

Raisa Nikolayevna Zairseva from the city of Sevetskaya Gavan in Khabarovsk Kray, Nina Petrovna Lobova from Tselingroad, Kovaleva from Kaluga and others also write about it.

There are also reports about violations of the working hours of wine shops to lengthen spirit selling times to the delight of the inebriates. Why do these and other illegal actions remain unpunished--TV viewers ask. Is there really no way that they can be kept in check by the organs of the militia, the courts, and the procurator's office?

I acquainted Vitaliy Vasilyevich Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, with these issues and others from the editorial postbag. [Video shows letter held by Beketov addressed to him at USSR Gosteleradio from the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs; the first sentence reads: I communicate the following in reply to your question about the work of internal affairs bodies on the eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism. Remainder of text read out by Beketov]

Immediately after the publication of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and from 1 July--already taking into account the newly established sanctions; --Comrade Fedorchuk conveys-- internal affairs bodies have concentrated their efforts on securing the observance of anti-alcohol legislation, and checking on its implementation. The militia everywhere is showing firmness and resolve with regard to violators and these actions by it are correctly interpreted and supported by the population. It has long been time to say to amateurs of drinking and swaggering--and many letters stress--a firm and clear no! One of the central directions of the activity of the militia is the protection of young people from the dangerous influence of alcohol. Not a single instance of adolescents appearing in a drunken state will remain without reaction. The struggle against persons who inveigle minors into drunkenness has been significantly activated. Just over June and July of this year, over 6,000 such citizens have been brought to book. The struggle against speculation on spirits has been intensified. Employees of the Criminal Investigation Department, Combatting the Embezzlement of Socialist Property MA, and other services are carrying out a set of

measures on checking on places of possible illegal spirits sale: near railway stations, at taxi-ranks and so on. In a number of oblasts and republics, the activity of criminal groups who have committed defalcation of spirits and viticulture products and organized their underground production and speculation on them has been cut off. The militia uses the rights it has been granted in differentiating manner: it limits itself to a caution when the violation is of little significance, and acts firmly when there is question of malicious violators. In a number of cases, persuasion and explanation are no less effective than if sanctions are adopted. This is to be seen clearly in some results of the struggle against moonshine distilling. Thus, in June and July, almost 14 times more moonshine equipment was handed over voluntarily by the population than was seized by the militia. The struggle against moonshine distilling is being waged actively in the Ukraine, the Chuvash ASSR, Kursk, Orel and a number of other oblasts. Jointly with the administration and the body of the working people's collectives—the minister continues—the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies are also increasing the struggle against drunkenness in production, trying to publicize every such instance. A significant quantity of people have been exposed, who were in a state of intoxication or drinking spirits at work, and not infrequently with the participation of foremen, team leaders and other managers; measures of administrative sanction have been taken against them all, up to their removal from the posts they occupied. A sector of work such as the struggle with violations of anti-alcohol legislation in the sphere of trade and public catering has not been left without attention. Some counter-assistants not only break the rules in striving to fulfill the commodity circulation plan without plans, but also put by viticulture products for subsequent marketing at raised prices. For these and other violations, a significant number of shop-assistants and section and shop managers have been brought to book. The measures being implemented in the struggle against drunkenness are furthering a strengthening of public order and the creation of a healthy climate in collectives; they raise people's mood.

Here and there, however, people confine themselves to general appeals, and conditions of intolerance towards drunks are not being set up. The administration of many enterprises and establishments, especially small ones, does not always cut short the facts of drunkenness in working time. On the whole, we look upon the results achieved—concludes the minister, as the first stage of the implementation of a great and long-term program. As yet not all of our subsections in the provinces are waging this struggle with equal energy. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs is consistently building up its efforts and is adopting measures for the creation of a united front for the struggle against drunkenness and moonshine-distilling, for the full eradication of this evil from the life of our society.

CSO: 1800/435

SOCIOLOGY

ARSSR: HANDWRITING ANALYSIS USED IN CRIME DETECTION

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 May 85 p 3

[Article by N. Movsesyan: "The Secrets of Handwriting"]

[Text] The scientific research laboratory of judicial examination of the ArSSR Ministry of Justice, headed by Yu. Gukasyan, gives significant help to the organs of inquiry and investigation, the procurator, and the courts in the proceedings of criminal and civil cases. Its specialists yearly carry out a large quantity of diverse investigations, including handwriting analyses.

Handwriting, like one's fingerprints, is purely individual and unique. It is a distinctive calling card of a person, from which he can be identified among thousands and even millions of people. It happens occasionally that handwriting is externally similar to another's, especially among close relatives, but in the style of a letter by each person there is necessarily a sign characteristic to each, methods in the writing of letters, forms of joining separate elements of this or that letter. The work of expert handwriting analysts consists of the identification of these characteristics. They establish the executors of written texts and signatures for the resolution of questions which arise in the process of the investigation of a crime and in the examination of criminal and civil cases.

Words and signatures, written by hand, are examined according to examples of letters and handwriting which the expert must have for comparison to the piece of handwriting of the suspected executor. And a typewritten text is done according to the individual methods of printing and peculiarities of the imprint of the type of the machine or its system.

An original method for making easy money was invented somewhere by a non-working citizen A. Having somehow gotten suitable forms, he drove around the countryside as if with the goal of checking the documentation in living quarters. Through this, and threatening to draw up a report, he extorted money from the residents. On the table of handwriting analyst Dzhulyetta Galatyan lay the aforementioned forms, received from the department of internal affairs of Nauriyskiy Rayon. It had to be established whether these

forms were filled in and signed by citizen A or someone else. The expert carefully examined each document and reached a conclusion: all of the forms were filled in by citizen A and the signatures were written by him too.

Galstyan was instructed to carry out an investigation of materials sent from the Kirovakan procurator. There were four anonymous, slanderous letters with envelopes. It was necessary to explain whether these were written by citizen G or citizen C. The investigation took some time and the handwriting analyst rendered this conclusion: all four letters were written not by either of them but by a completely different person.

Let's take an example from the practice of a technical investigation. Citizen M was employed in the capacity of a lawyer-consultant to the ORS of the city of Alaverdi, having presented for this the diploma of a lawyer with advanced training. With the passage of some time, the printing and stamp on the diploma were called into doubt. Then from the procurator's office at Leninakan, they sent a document for the purpose of explaining the authentic printing and stamp on such a diploma. The experts Oganec Movsesyan and Levan Khoshebkyan succeeded in establishing that the printing and stamp on the diploma were executed not by mechanical but by manual means and were a forgery. It turned out that citizen M has obtained a blank diploma for a specific sum. Having filled in his family name, he inscribed information on it, saying that he had graduated from the legal faculty of North Ossetian University.

Many interesting and difficult analyses have been conducted by handwriting analysts Zhora Ovsepyano, Knarik Arutyunyan, Romela Yaromishyan, Susanna Kocharyan, and others, who through their work have assisted the search for the truth by the organs of investigation and justice.

In the laboratory they have also begun to use a new kind of analysis—a so-called diagnostic examination. Using a handwritten text, the expert can establish, for example, what condition the person was in at the time of the writing: whether excited or upset; whether the process of writing was complicated by external factors; whether the handwriting was intentionally changed.

In the section of criminal examination of documents, special attention is given to the introduction of methods of investigations tied to mathematical models. An employee in the section, Candidate of Legal Sciences Alexander Arutyunyan has worked out methods relating to written Armenian.

The work of expert handwriting analysts is complicated and crucial. Hours, days, weeks, and sometimes even months of painstaking investigations are spent in order to establish the truth and uncover the secret contained in the handwriting.

Besides handwriting analysis, such analyses as trace-chemical, ballistics, mechanical-technical, accounting and other types of examinations are carried out in the laboratory and executed by lawyers, biologists, chemists, physicists, philologists, and other specialists. As a rule, they undergo a

year-long preparation in the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Legal Examination of the USSR Ministry of Justice and then receive permission to carry out independent legal examinations. The laboratory is equipped with the modern technical apparatus which is necessary for the analyses. It is already a quarter of a century old. For its contribution in the fight against crime and its active introduction of new types of investigative analyses, the collective has been awarded the Honor of Merit of the College of the USSR Ministry of Justice and of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Union of Government Institutes.

12768

CSO: 1830/621

CULTURE

BRIEFS

TELEVISION REACHES UST-KAMCHATSK--It is reported from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy that inhabitants of yet another rayon center, the Ust-Kamchatsk and environs, are now able to receive the second all-union television program. Fishermen, reindeer-breeders, and field workers can see the broadcasts that the central television puts out. Geologists inhabiting the peninsula's most remote villages and settlements are also able to do so; almost all the inhabitants of the Koryak Autonomous Okrug [as heard] can watch television. Broadcasts can be received, in color on three channels from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Aug 85 LD]

CSO: 1830/803

REGIONAL ISSUES

AZSS'S BAGIROV ON SHORTCOMINGS, MEASURES IN S&T PROGRESS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Jul 85 pp 1,2,3

[Report by K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered at 12 July meeting of the Azerbaijan party-economic aktiv: "Results of the Conference in the CPSU Central Committee on Questions of Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

As is known the rates of socioeconomic development in the republic as a whole are exceeding the tasks of the five-year plan and we have established a firm base for achieving new, much higher goals and successfully fulfilling 1985 tasks and the entire five-year plan.

At the same time, in analyzing our work in the light of demands of the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, it should be stated that the available reserves for further upsurge of the national economy are being used far from fully by us and in some sectors and links of production extremely unsatisfactorily. Lagging has been permitted behind the outlines of the five-year plan in the development of the oil drilling and petroleum refining, chemical and petrochemical and light industries. The number of enterprises is still great which did not fulfill their plans for labor productivity, contractual commitments for deliveries, output of high quality production and introduction of new equipment and technology. Tens of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are not coping with their tasks with regard to production and sale of agricultural products, especially of animal husbandry products. An unsatisfactory situation has developed with the fulfillment of tasks with regard to retail goods turnover and consumer services. Serious concern is caused by the fact that at enterprises of some ministries and departments the efficiency in utilization of allocated capital investments is extremely low, and at times the rates of their growth greatly surpass the increase of volumetric indicators of production.

The task of our meeting is to think through the measures aimed at concentrating available possibilities in general directions of scientific and technical progress and mobilizing all reserves for an increase and more efficient use of

the economic potential. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Buro expresses its confidence that we will have a frank discussion today about the real state of affairs and about the ways and means for accelerating scientific and technical progress in the republic.

Comrades! The republic party-economic aktiv has been familiarized with the materials of the June conference in the CPSU Central Committee and with Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's report at it. Therefore, allow me to dwell only on the most important, fundamental questions of Azerbaijan's economy and its development on the basis of all possible acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the light of the tasks advanced by the conference in Moscow.

As demanded by the directives of the June conference in the CPSU Central Committee, by the end of the current century the country as a whole will have to raise productivity by a minimum of 2.3-2.5 fold, reduce the share of manual work in the production sphere from 55 to 15-20 percent, reduce the power volume of national income at least 1.4-fold and the metal volume nearly twofold, overcome the tendency toward reducing the yield on capital and decisively improve the quality of production.

The realization of such great and complex tasks will require creative and hard work of communists and all workers, reconsideration of many outdated notions, a search for new economic and organizational forms and concentration of strength and resources on decisive directions. But this work cannot be carried out in a practical manner by every which way without a thoroughly pondered plan.

There is a need of a strictly carefully thought out territorial-production comprehensive directed program for intensification of the economy in 1986-90, which consists of specific organizational and technical measures based on the broadest utilization of scientific and technical achievements for enterprises, associations and sectors of the national economy. It must be worked out by 1 September this year so that practical realization of party directives could begin from the first year of the new five-year plan.

The republic's Council of Ministers, the Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences will have to head this many-sided and important work. Party organizations must actively enlist labor collectives in this work and mobilize reserves for accelerating scientific and technical progress. To look for and put them in operation as soon as possible. There is a need of creating a truly working document. Naturally, specialists, scientific forces and higher economic and planning organs should be enlisted in this. Along with the sectorial, regional programs--for oblast, city and rayon--must also be created. Here, the local party committees and soviet organs are called upon to make their important utterance.

All of our personnel must understand the vital necessity of reorganizing every enterprise and sector and switching the entire national economy to an intensive path of development. "There is one reference point here," it was noted at the

conference, "with least expenditures we must make much higher advances in the 12th Five-Year Plan. Such is the economic and, if you like, political task." This, comrades, as was stressed at the conference, is not being brought up for the first time, but the approaches to its solution have not been changed in a long time. Continuing to reason in categories of extensive development, supervisors of some ministries and departments of our republic are also striving to "get out" as many capital investments and other resources as possible, but to receive smaller production plans.

Thus, in the Ministry of the Food Industry of the republic (minister Comrade Mamedov) the increase in the volume of production in the current five-year plan was planned one half lower than the growth of capital investments. A similar approach is also characteristic of the associations of the USSR Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry] located in Sumgait, which are supervised by Comrades Sadykhov and Babayev.

Recently, the Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] (Comrade Akhundov) made a proposal on increasing the volume of industrial production in the 12th Five-Year Plan by 24 percent, but in so doing requested a considerable increase in the fixed capital. The Communist Party Central Committee Buro corrected Comrade Akhundov and proposed to provide for much higher rates of development of the sector.

At the same time, there are also good examples in the republic. Thus, the VPO Soyuzneftemash [All-Union Oil Machinery Production Association] and enterprises of the Minelektrotekhprom [Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry], the Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration, the Minplodoovoshchkhoz [Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry] and some others have ensured a rapid growth of production compared with capital investments.

Insistence on raising efficiency of investments must also be made of local supervisors. Every ruble invested in the economy of a rayon, a city and an oblast must work for efficiency and increase the final result. Unfortunately, we still have many supervisors who have not mastered with all consistency this simple but very important economic truth.

We have a right to demand from the Gosplan, all planning, economic and soviet organs and party organizations as well: put things in order and ensure that great expenditures yield a fast return and are not frozen as still happens in practice.

All of this, comrades, is being said so that now, in the time left to work on the Basic Directions and during preparation of the five-year plan, an approach, which would not only ensure unconditional achievement of indicators put in the draft but their considerable improvement as well, is manifested at all levels. There is one reference point here: with least expenditures we must make much higher advances in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

At the present time, a considerable volume of fixed capital has been accumulated in the republic. It exceeds R31 billion. Certain changes are occurring in their sectorial and technological structure, but the rates of fixed capital

replacement remain low and production equipment is becoming aged. Thus, in machine building and the food industry the retirement ratio in the past few years does not exceed 1 percent. The share of obsolete and worn-out equipment in other sectors is also great. When the replenishment does occur, then it quite often does not include all production bounds and is not carried out in a comprehensive manner. The example of the silk industry is characteristic in this connection. For a long time cocoon reeling equipment, three-fourths of which has been in operation more than 50 years, is used here along with modern weaving and dyeing-finishing production.

The aging of the fixed capital has led to the swelling of the repair sphere and increased expenditures for this purpose. Last year alone, nearly R700 million were spent for major repairs and more than 68,000 people are occupied in this work.

Relying on the leading experience of some sectors and associations, which skillfully use initiative in the matter of retooling, our economic supervisors and ministers should more boldly develop capacities for the output of equipment and means of mechanization for their own needs. It is also necessary to use more actively a progressive direction such as establishing facilities for the output of production of sectorial and intersectorial use. It is a question of an extensive list of components, unfinished work pieces, units, accessories and tools, the output of which is now scattered among numerous enterprises. Thus, steel and iron castings are produced by about 40 enterprises, which are under jurisdiction of 30 ministries and departments. Moreover, many foundry shops do not have proper conditions for work, outdated manufacturing methods are used, their capacities are insignificant and the manufactured production is expensive.

Comrades, proceeding from the course outlined by the party, the correlation between new construction, retooling of operating enterprises and modernization of production must be decisively changed. The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee sets the task of raising by 1990 the share of funds being directed at modernization in the overall volume of industrial capital investments to 45-50 percent. I would like to mention that we need not just any replenishment, but only such which is accompanied by introduction of the most advanced equipment and produces the highest economic and social effect.

The party puts forward the task of all possible economizing and consistent introduction of resource-economizing technologies as the most important composite part of intensification of the economy. A positive experience in this direction is also available in our republic. Thus, enterprises of the electrical equipment industry increased the volume of production by 14.4 percent in 1984 and in the process reduced the expenditure of metal by 2,000 t. A good example is being set by the Azerelektromash [Azerbaijan Electrical Machinery] Association (general director Comrade Karakhanov and party committee secretary Comrade Zeynalova), where the relative metal volume of production was reduced by 15 percent during the years of the five-year plan.

However, the problem for the national economy as a whole remains acute. The physical input per ruble of the national income is essentially not being reduced.

The established input limits per ruble of commodity production are by no means observed by all enterprises. Last year, they allowed an overall overexpenditure of R52 million worth of physical input. For example, 40 percent of enterprises of the Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration (chief Comrade Rizayev) failed to fit into the established limits. There is also a considerable number of such enterprises in the Gosvinkomitet [State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking] and the Minkhlopkoprom [Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry].

In the petroleum refining industry (minister Comrade Aliyev) more than 400,000 t of hydrocarbonic raw materials--gasoline, kerosene and petroleum gases--are lost annually, which attests to mismanagement in the use of the most important types of raw materials. The position in this matter of party organizations of petroleum refining enterprises as well as of the Nizaminskiy and Shaumyanovskiy rayon party committees is incomprehensible.

In general, comrades, not everything is satisfactory in our use of energy sources. The Azglavenergo [Azerbaijan Main Power Supply Administration] (chief Comrade Imanov, chief engineer Comrade Ismaylov), which is a major consumer of natural gas and fuel oil, permits their enormous overexpenditure in its system. In 1984 alone, it amounted to 35,000 t of standard fuel, and from the beginning of the five-year plan to 130,000 t. The losses of energy in power networks, which totaled 188 million kW-hours last year, should be added to this. I would like to state frankly: There is no proper technical order in the Azerbaijan Main Power Supply Administration, although the functions of state control over the use of electric energy in the republic have been placed on it.

Of great state importance is the solution of the task put forward by the party with regard to reducing by one-half by the end of the century the metal volume of production. The republic is now using more than 900,000 t of rolled metal products annually. But they are not being used efficiently everywhere. Weight parameters are being groundlessly set too high in construction and economical rolled metal sections, lightweight structures and protective coatings against corrosion are hardly used. There are many oversights here by the Gosstroy (chairman Comrade Guseynov), planning organizations and construction ministries and departments.

There are also as many shortcomings in machine building. Engineering-technological services of enterprises, NII [scientific research institutes] and KB [design bureaus] are still operating in the old way to a considerable degree. The leading and progressive methods of shaping and working metal have so far failed to find broad application in machine building. Thus, lately we have repeatedly talked with specialists, economic supervisors and party workers about powder metallurgy and obtaining unfinished work pieces from melted out models, but this work is moving forward very slowly. It is time to shift here from words to deeds. Other examples of technical conservatism can also be cited. The metal utilization factor, which does not exceed 0.75, has practically remained at the same level for a long period of time.

Utilization of secondary resources remains a great and almost idle reserve. The republic's needs in raw materials and materials are covered less than

2 percent through their processing, which is below the average union indicator. It cannot be recognized as being normal that in planning and construction of new and reconstruction and modernization of operating enterprises extremely little attention is devoted to comprehensive processing of all kinds of raw materials and materials. Most valuable by-products of raw materials and materials, which are suitable for being included in economic turnover, are quite often hauled to a dumping ground or burned. Huge waste heaps of open-hearth slag have grown on the outskirts of Sumgait and of acid sludge and alkali waste in Baku. There is a large accumulation of textile by-products, polymer raw materials and so forth. A considerable part of secondary heat escapes into the atmosphere.

We have repeatedly criticized the republic's Ministry of Procurement for the poor quality of fodder being supplied and minister Comrade Shamiyev for serious shortcomings in work. Unfortunately, Comrade Shamiyev has failed to make proper conclusions and there is no visible reorganization in this ministry. The first priority complex of the Siazan Broiler Factory was commissioned last year. It became clear immediately that the young birds are lagging behind the norms for development and daily gain in weight. An analysis has indicated that the cause was the extremely poor quality of the mixed feed, which is produced by enterprises of the Minzag [Ministry of Procurement]. We cannot tolerate such a situation in the Ministry of Procurement any longer.

Quite a lot of examples can be cited of wasteful attitude toward equipment, fertilizers, water resources and agricultural land. It is time to put an end to such abnormal phenomena and to strictly punish the guilty persons. A task of active transition to industrial technologies in crop cultivation has been set before agricultural workers. The discussion by the Communist Party Central Committee Buro of the condition of this work in cotton growing has indicated that the Minsel'khoz [Ministry of Agriculture], the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture], the Azersel'khozkhimiya [Azerbaijan Agrochemical Services to Agriculture Scientific Production Association] and scientific subdivisions practically do not have precise plans for transition to the progressive technology. The Party Central Committee Buro was compelled to seriously correct the supervisors of these departments and institutions.

As to how practical introduction of scientific and technical progress in agriculture is underestimated in practice is graphically testified to by the progress in construction of a selection complex, which is very important for the republic, in Apsheronskiy Rayon on the base of the Institute of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture. This project is being constructed in accordance with a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 5 May 1978. Its commissioning will make it possible to use more fully in selection work the achievements of molecular biology and gene engineering and to accelerate work in raising new varieties of grain, pulse and other crops.

The all-union conference has put forward quite a lot of tasks before machine building, as a dominant, key sector in carrying out the scientific and technical revolution. During the past 15 years, the rates of growth of this sector in the republic were almost twice as high as in the industry as a whole. New

progressive subsectors were established and the role of machine building in economic and social development became stronger. At the same time, we were unable to fully realize that which was planned. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan alone, R17 million, allocated for conducting construction and installation work at machine building projects, were not assimilated.

Considerable raising of the technical and economic level of machine building production is a task of particular importance. The question has been posed by the party as follows: To organize mass manufacturing of equipment of new generations, which is capable of ensuring introduction of progressive technology, repeatedly raising labor productivity, reducing the consumption of materials and raising the yield on capital.

Proceeding from this, the All-Union Oil Machinery Production Association, a leading machine building association in the republic whose activity basically determines the technical policy of the country's oil machinery building, should considerably raise the reliability and technical and economic indicators of the equipment being produced and master new kinds of goods. Oil workers have been waiting for a long time for highly mechanized units for the repair of wells, deep-well borehole pumps which are reliable in operation, a complex of tools which facilitate labor and gas-lift equipment.

It is also necessary that instrument makers make a more rapid transition to the output of modern equipment based on a new elemental base. Despite the existence in the sector of major scientific subdivisions of the NIPIneftekhimavtomat [Scientific Research and Planning Institute for Comprehensive Automation in the Petroleum and Chemical Industries] (director Comrade Abdullayev) and the SKB [Special Design Bureau] Neftekhimpribor [not further identified] (chief Comrade Babayev), many kinds of goods were placed in flow production 10-15 years ago. Quite a lot of problems have also been accumulated in other sectors of machine building.

Rapid solution of questions put forward before machine builders is unthinkable today without broadly introducing into practice of an automated planning system and expanding the field of application of the "processing center" type machine tools based on ChPU [numerical programmed control], microprocessing equipment, robotized complexes and flexible automated production facilities. The efforts of labor collectives, scientists, specialists, production innovators and party and economic supervisors must be concentrated on this.

Everything must be done so that development of the republic's machine building would have a priority character, would be carried out in a dynamic manner in accordance with the requirements of scientific and technical progress and would contribute to intensification of the economy and production efficiency.

Many problems have been accumulated in the chemical and petrochemical industries, a considerable part of production here is based on outdated technology. But on the part of plant supervisors--Comrade Guseynov of the synthetic rubber plant, Comrade Volkov of the tire plant, comrade Nasirov of the Azrezinotekhnika [Azerbaijan Industrial Rubber Products] Association--and corresponding party

committees there is so far no manifestation of proper initiative and persistence in solving the urgent problems. We have at our disposal production and scientific forces in order to successfully develop small-scale chemical industry, create new structural materials and synthetic resins and plastics and on this basis considerably expand the production of commodities for the people. The Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences and a corresponding department of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee together with interested organizations should work out and submit corresponding proposals.

Comrades, the situation in capital construction was also appraised at the conference held in the CPSU Central Committee from the position of a need to decisively accelerate scientific and technical progress.

The level is extremely low in automation of planning, amounting to only 7 percent. At the same time, in the Azgosproyekt [Azerbaijan Institute for the Planning of Housing and Public Buildings and Structures] and some other institutes the computers' workload is less than half. The existence of a large number of small planning organizations, whose work is essentially not coordinated by anyone, is a serious obstacle in the way of improving planning and estimating work in the republic.

The Gosplan, the Gosstroy and the Azerbaijan office of the USSR Stroybank [Bank for Financing Capital Investments] together with interested organizations must prepare proposals aimed at improving the network and structure of planning organizations. A serious analysis must also be made with respect to planning personnel and their responsibility for the quality of produced plans must be raised. In accordance with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee, an examination by experts is to be made of plans which were already developed in order to bring to light plans which do not meet the requirements of scientific and technical progress.

Some projects are under construction for impermissibly long periods of time. More than 15 percent of them are constructed with violation of fixed periods, including with imported equipment of which much has been accumulated at enterprises of the Minplodoovoshchikhoz [Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry], the Minneftekhimprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry], the PO Khimprom [Chemical Industry Production Association] and the synthetic rubber plant. Solution of these questions must be under close party control.

The shift of capital construction to a qualitatively new technical level is impossible without accelerating the development of own production base. The Central Committee has repeatedly directed attention to this of supervisors of the Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction], Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction] (Comrade Gasanov), the Glavbakstroy [not further identified] (Comrade Takhmazov), the Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work], the Minpromstroymaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry] (Comrade Sadykov) and other organizations, but matters are being corrected slowly. Since the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan, nearly R50 million were not assimilated at projects of their own base.

The situation is no better in the use of construction industry capacities in leading contract ministries--the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction. The capacities of plants engaged in the production of reinforced concrete structure are used only 65 percent and of housebuilding combines less than half.

In a word, in order to raise capital construction to a qualitatively new level it is necessary to clearly define the main directions of its long-range development which provide for a sharp reduction of the investment cycle, expenditures of labor and consumption of materials and implementation of broad reconstruction and modernization of construction industry enterprises.

Comrades! The most objective and generalizing indicator of scientific and technical progress, the level of production organization and the standard and discipline of labor is the quality of production. In the final analysis, it is precisely the quality of produced goods which to a great extent determines the potential of economy and the standard of living of the people.

In the light of today's requirements it must be admitted that despite existing changes for the better we have not yet been able to achieve a fundamental turning point in this matter. Many machine building, metallurgic, petrochemical, construction materials industry, light industry and food industry enterprises in the republic continue to turn out production with poor consumer properties and deviations from standards and normative and technical specifications.

We have repeatedly criticized Comrade Ibragimov, minister of light industry, for poor quality of consumer goods. But the situation is being improved slowly. The level of rejection for woolen fabrics is twice as high and of sewn goods 3.3-fold as high then the corresponding indicator for the sector and for knitted goods 4-fold as high and for leather footwear almost twice as high. This reproach is also addressed today to the Baku City Party Committee, the Nakhichevan and Nagorno-Karabakh obkoms, the Kirovabad and Sheki city party committees and all rayon party organizations which have collectives of light industry enterprises.

The Gosplan, ministries and departments, every association and enterprise and their party organizations should approach in a more responsible manner this most important matter and provide for increasing at least twofold the output volumes of production of highest quality category. The new five-year plan must become really a five-year plan of quality. At every enterprise, in every association and for every rayon and city there should be their own plans for raising the quality of production.

The quality of production is a party matter and must be under special control of gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations. It will be necessary to raise personal responsibility of economic supervisors and communists and to achieve so that good quality of the turned out production becomes a norm for every enterprise and every worker.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee will consistently put party requirements into practice, persistently wage a struggle for the honor of the

Soviet trademark and strictly hold accountable those who occupy a passive position in this matter and hamper the solution of such an acute problem. In the struggle for the highest quality no one has a right to remain aloof--not a single enterprise, not a single designer, technologist or scientist, not a single worker or kolkhoz farmer, in a word, not a single honest worker. In using M. S. Gorbachev's expression "the quality of production must not only be a matter of professional but of national pride as well."

Comrades! The front line of struggle for accelerating scientific and technical progress in the national economy lies through science. The republic has a considerable scientific and technical potential at its disposal. The funds allocated for the development of science grow annually and its material and technical base is being strengthened.

The core of the republic's scientific potential, of course, is the Academy of Sciences, where the most skilled scientific personnel are concentrated. Its successes are universally recognized. However, much has to be done to make all institutes work at the level of increased tasks. The Communist Party Central Committee is alarmed by the fact that not a single institute of the academy is a leading one in the basic directions of fundamental research being developed by it. Our scientists have noticeably surrendered their positions in petrochemistry and petroleum refining.

Most active participation in solving problems of deepening processing and rational use of hydrocarbonic raw materials, obtaining high quality sorts of oils and fuel, polymer mechanics and developing oil and gas deposits on land as well as in the shelf zone of the Caspian Sea must become leading directions in the academy's activity.

Great tasks are facing biological and agricultural institutes in the field of selection and seed growing, soil science and agrochemistry and in developing highly productive breeds of livestock, hybrid varieties of agricultural crops, modern plant protection methods and industrial technologies of their cultivation.

Meanwhile, work in these fields is far from contemporary requirements. Thus, the Soil Science and Agrochemistry Institute of the republic's Academy of Sciences has virtually stopped exerting the least bit of essential influence in solving problems of agricultural production. An inspection conducted by the republic's Committee of People's Control has established that scientific research here is conducted at a low professional level and the set goals are not being achieved. In order to conceal scientific inactivity, some scientists of this institute resort to juggling and fakery in defining the final results and economic effectiveness of their work and to compiling fictitious materials.

Intensification of science's integration with production and reduction of the science-production cycle urgently demand that the material and technical base of scientific institutions be strengthened and developed. As regards capital-labor ratio per one scientific associate of the republic's Academy of Sciences, regrettable as it is, it lags considerably behind the average union indicator.

Base enterprises for conducting large scale experimental-industrial testing of scientific developments have not been determined. It must also be mentioned that even the minimal capital investments allocated for raising the technical degree of equipment are not being assimilated year after year.

We cannot accept such an attitude toward science. We in the Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, the Gosplan and the Gossnab should manifest more interest and concern for the degree of equipment of academic institutions with modern technical means, devices and equipment and adopt effective measures aimed at strengthening their material and technical base.

With the aim of overcoming this gap it will be necessary to include many sectorial institutes and planning and design organizations in the composition of associations and enterprises. The experience of NPO [scientific production associations] attests to their high efficiency. The Gosplan and the republic's Academy of Sciences should submit specific proposals on this question.

In solving the tasks aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress, as noted at the conference, the party counts on high creative activity and skill of our working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, engineers and scientists.

The efforts of innovators yield a great economic effect annually, which is obtained through the use of technical innovations. However, many indicators of innovation and invention activity have not been improving in the past few years. Compared with 1983, the number of inventions introduced for the first time has declined by 8 percent in the republic and the number of inventors and innovators has been reduced by more than 5 percent. Innovation and invention work is not being conducted at all at many enterprises and in organizations of the Minzag [Ministry of Procurement], the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Goskomvino [State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking], the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction, the Minpishcheprom [Ministry of the Food Industry] and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. A considerable fault in this, of course, is of economic supervisors, trade union and party organizations and scientific and technical societies.

Comrades! At the conference in the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed that acceleration of scientific and technical progress requires thorough reorganization of planning and management of the entire economic mechanism. A task has been set to make the economy more susceptible to scientific and technical progress and to develop a highly efficient planning and management system. Under socialist conditions the main criterion in approving the work of any economic mechanism must be achieving the best final results and ensuring most complete satisfaction of public consumption. The conference has concisely formulated this problem as follows: To overcome the diktat of producer over consumer and to eliminate the shortage of means of production as well as of consumer goods.

It is provided that all sectors of the national economy are to be switched to new administration and management methods in the 12th Five-Year Plan. Preparations must be made for this and accumulated experience must be studied without

exception by all enterprises, associations, ministries and departments. An innovative approach should be manifested in this matter by gorkoms, raykoms and all primary party organizations.

In the matter of reorganization of management and administration methods a great role belongs to planning organs and, first of all, to its central link—the Gosplan. Experience persistently prompts us to see to it that plans for economic and social development, which are compiled by them, are, in Lenin's words, fully supported by technology and prepared by science.

From now on all our plans, as determined by the conference, must be based on specific measures for introducing new equipment, technology and scientific achievements in production. Thus, an end will be put to uncoordinated plans for production and new technology which operated in a parallel manner, assignments for the development and introduction of new equipment and technology will be transformed into a carrying structure plan for economic and social development and their joining together will be ensured.

Under the currently functioning, so to speak, effective planning method, plans for new equipment are perceived in essence by many supervisors as secondary, incidental. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, 388 assignments for technical progress were not fulfilled or 15 percent, including 47 for the output of new kinds of industrial production and 137 for introducing leading technology and mechanization and automation of production processes. Out of the overall number of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises, which have state plan assignments for developing and introducing new equipment and technology, only half coped with them annually.

Many became used to this situation. For example, Comrade Mayorov, minister of housing and municipal services, stated in response to a Gosplan inquiry that the ministry has no plans at all for drawing up such plans beginning in 1986. Permit us to ask Comrade Mayorov, is he familiar with materials of the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee?

A task has been set before planning organs to complete the transition in planning to normative methods in determining expenditures as well as in forming assignments for efficiency and satisfying social requirements. It is precisely such an approach, as attested to by the experience of enterprises working on the experiment, that produces prerequisites for creative economic activity, provides an impulse to initiative and leads to firm establishment of economic management methods.

The party organization of the republic has to solve a no less complicated task—improving the organizational management structure of the national economy. At republic level, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev stressed, the problem of integration and concentration of management has become more acutely urgent than at the union level. Social production in any small or large region of a republic objectively functions as a single mechanism, but management and the development of production and social infrastructure is carried out uncoordinated by departments, which causes an enormous economic harm.

Taking into account the party directives, a thorough examination should be made of these complicated management problems, first of all, of industrial production, agriculture and construction. The Council of Ministers and departments of the Communist Party Central Committee will have to make proposals in the near future with regard to establishing production and scientific production associations and organize a rational, efficient network of such subdivisions in the republic.

Experience of many years proves that only large associations, which have scientific and design subdivisions, are capable of rapidly reorganizing production by taking into account the requirements of scientific and technical progress. Such experience has also been accumulated in our republic. The Bakkonditioner [not further identified], the Azerelektroterm [not further identified] and other associations can serve as a graphic example. An active process of integration of science with production, constant perfection of technology and improvement of economic and technical characteristics of the turned out production is actually underway here in practice.

In forming associations it is necessary to proceed on the premise that each one of them would have a leader meeting the level of contemporary requirements and having a powerful scientific and technical potential. In every individual case here it is necessary to determine the fate of small enterprises, which are at a low level in technical and organizational respect. There is no doubt that large associations are capable of assisting them in reorganizing and bringing them out to the cutting edge of technical progress.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has also issued instructions on submitting proposals in the near future on further improving the management of the agro-industrial complex and raising the role and responsibility of RAPO for the realization of the Food Program.

Participants in the meeting know how excessively complicated is the structure of construction management. Besides construction ministries, numerous construction subdivisions have been organized with their administrative machinery in other sectors. There are now 515 construction and installation subdivisions which are under the jurisdiction of more than 60 ministries and departments. This leads to the fact that each one of them establishes their own production and technical bases. Their aspiration is understandable. However, this is extremely expensive. The Council of Ministers, probably, should coordinate their efforts and think about organizing large intersectorial construction bases and conduct this work in a broad, purposeful and statesman-like manner.

A few days ago, the Communist Party Central Committee Buro considered a complex of measures which in the long-term must be implemented on further improvement of management. Specific assignments have been made and responsible comrades for developing corresponding proposals have been assigned. We hope that they will approach the matter in a creative manner and by taking party requirements into account will submit specific proposals and recommendations.

In the final analysis, in considering all of these questions, as stated at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to ensure a transition

in the main to a two-link management system, simplify the structure, reduce the management staff and ensure large concentration and integration in the supervision of economy. We do not expect any palliative measures and partial changes. It is important to remember that the forthcoming work, as noted by M. S. Gorbachev, is not "patching" of holes, not simply uniting or splitting up organizations and moving workers from armchair to armchair. The questions of improving organizational structure must be solved boldly, justifiably and, most important, comprehensively.

At the same time, it will be necessary to strengthen the role of cost accounting, economic levers and incentives so that collectives which work well would have tangible material advantages. It is a question of improving price formation so that it would literally force industrial executives to continuously improve equipment and technology, solve resource economizing tasks daily and strictly adhere to the policy of thrift.

It is a question of shifting associations and enterprises to full cost accounting and expanding the financial rights of enterprises and associations. The question is also one of making labor collectives earn the necessary funds themselves for the development of production and improvement of social and daily life conditions.

It is a question of establishing a close link between the work results of collectives and the wage system. At present, the level of wages virtually does not depend on efficiency and on whether good or poor production is turned out. In essence it will be necessary to extend the principles of collective contract to the activity of associations and enterprises.

Really, there is nothing to say about any effectiveness of economic stimulus when the share of bonuses for economizing physical resources in the overall volume of economic incentives in the republic amounts to slightly more than 1 percent. This form is not being used at all at some enterprises.

There is still another matter. About the use of computers. Supervisors and specialists of many ministries and departments manifest enviable persistence in obtaining computers (but this, unfortunately, quite often becomes only a question of prestige, a tribute to fashion). However, subsequently very little attention is devoted to questions of their proper use. In some cases they are being actually used as a large arithmometer. The scale of development and introduction of ASU [automated control systems] for technological processes is insufficient. The poor computer literacy of the majority of economic supervisors must also be noted. Some of them are unfamiliar at all with computer possibilities and the range of tasks solved with their aid. The computer centers of the Gosplan, the Ministry of Procurement, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, Glavbakstroy [not further identified] and some other organizations are operating poorly. The Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] and corresponding ministries and departments must ensure in the near future a fundamental turning point in the use of computer facilities in all sectors.

In the light of directives of the conference in the CPSU Central Committee, increased demands are made of economic and management personnel. Much in accelerating scientific and technical progress depends on their competence, initiative and enterprise and the ability to see prospects.

On the eve of the conference, we have analyzed the composition of supervisory workers and staff specialists of some ministries and departments. It turned out that nearly 20 percent of them have never worked in production and some do not have proper training. All of this leads to the fact that many workers are afraid to assume the solution of those questions for which they are responsible, misuse coordination and are unable to provide qualified assistance on the spot.

Supervisors of ministries and departments of the Central Committee should occupy themselves more seriously and in-depth with questions of selection and assignment of personnel in ministries and departments and adopt corresponding measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings in this matter.

The success in solving tasks with regard to retooling production and technical progress depends to a great extent on primary party organizations--the political core of a labor collective. Through their entire organizational and political work they should justify this position, raise their role in production, social and state affairs and increase their contribution to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

The ministries of light, food, the construction material industry and the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, meetings of the bureau and party meetings rarely examine vital questions of life and activity of the staff and participation by communists in solving important sectorial tasks. During the past 1.5 years, no accounts by a single supervisory worker, nor a single communist were heard here. In the near future we are thinking about examining all of these questions in detail at a conference of secretaries of party committees of ministries and departments.

Comrades! The outlined large-scale and complex tasks aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress can be successfully realized only on the condition that we will continue to strengthen discipline, order and extent of organization at all sectors of social production. An essential condition for strengthening labor and production discipline and public order is intensification of antialcoholic work in labor collectives and at places of residence. The all-out general struggle in the republic for absolute fulfillment of the recently adopted resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism" must assume a much broader scope, a goal-directed character. It is necessary to achieve complete eradication of drunkenness and home-brewing. Overindulgence in alcohol should be regarded as an immoral, antisocial phenomenon. The force of law and public opinion must be used to the fullest extent against drunkards. In this connection it is necessary to more broadly propagate, disseminate and introduce into daily life new traditions and contemporary ceremonies which exclude the use of alcohol, open more tearooms, cafes and stands for the sale of nonalcoholic beverages, juices and ice cream and create conditions which ensure a sensible use of workers' spare time.

I will dwell briefly on current affairs. I would like to report to the aktiv that as a result of a sharp decline permitted by individual sectors of the republic's economy in June, the growth rate in the volume of industrial production achieved in the first half of the year--103.8 percent--is below the planned assignment. Without ruling out objective reasons connected with reduction in the output and realization of winemaking products, it should be noted that many ministries and departments have relaxed effort in work and are using reserves poorly. Eighty-three enterprises and associations have failed to cope with semiannual tasks for realization, 88 for commodity production and 90 for labor productivity.

Plans have not been fulfilled for the output of some most important kinds of industrial production, including: for crude oil production and the output of oil field equipment, sulfuric acid, synthetic rubber, cotton fibers and other goods. An unsatisfactory situation has developed in the fulfillment of contractual commitments, one-fourth of enterprises and associations have not met them by failing to deliver production valued at R131 million.

In the remaining time of the year, it is necessary to mobilize to the maximum the efforts of collectives of construction and installation organizations and client enterprises for unconditional commissioning of all production and social and everyday service projects provided for by the plan.

In summing up what I have said, I would like to stress once more that we are faced with great and strenuous work in accelerating the socioeconomic development of the republic on the base of scientific and technical progress. It requires mobilization of all our resources, experience and reserves. It requires broad development of initiative, creative activity and a tireless search for innovative solutions. It requires further growth of sociopolitical activity of workers, high responsibility and competency of all our personnel and all possible strengthening of organizational and ideological and political work of party organizations.

Allow me on your behalf to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo that communists and workers of Azerbaijan will fulfill with honor the tasks put forward by the party at the contemporary stage of development of Soviet society and will welcome in a fitting manner the 27th CPSU Congress.

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